

JRNAL

The



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

NOVEMBER 8 1958

MA5684



GOOD NEWS!



**RELIEF FROM
INTRACTABLE COUGHS**

is provided by . . .

'Zephrol' is supplied in bottles of 2½ fl. oz. at 2.6d. per bottle plus 6d. purchase tax. Supplied on Bonus Terms of 13 to the dozen.



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An M&B brand Medical Product

DISTRIBUTORS: PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LTD · DAGENHAM

Established in
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GALENICALS

*—from the acknowledged specialists
in the extraction of raw vegetable materials*

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CASCARA DRY B.P.
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ERGOT LIQUID B.P. 1914
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IPECACUANHA LIQUID B.P.
LIQUORICE LIQUID B.P.
MALE FERN B.P.
NUX VOMICA DRY B.P. 1953
NUX VOMICA LIQUID B.P.
OPIUM LIQUID B.P.C.
OPIUM DRY B.P.C.
SENEGA LIQUID B.P.C.

Infusions— concentrated

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ORANGE PEEL B.P.C.
ORANGE PEEL COMPOUND B.P.C.
QUASSIA B.P. 1953
SENEGA B.P.C.
SENNA B.P.C.

Liniments

ACONITE B.P.C.
BELLADONNA B.P.C.
CAMPHOR B.P.
METHYL SALICYLATE B.P.C.

Linctuses

CODEINE B.P.C. SUPP. 1957
DIAMORPHINE B.P.C.
METHADON N.F. 1957
SQUILL OPIATE B.P.C.
PHOLCODINE B.P.C. SUPP. 1957

Syrups

CODEINE PHOSPHATE B.P.C.
FERROUS PHOSPHATE COMPOUND B.P.C.
FIGS COMPOUND B.P.C.
GINGER B.P.
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES COMPOUND B.P.C.
HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND B.P.C.
ORANGE B.P.
PHOLCODINE CITRATE B.P.C. SUPP. 1957
SQUILL B.P.C.
SENNA B.P. 1953
TOLU B.P.
WILD CHERRY B.P.C.

Tinctures

BELLADONNA B.P.
BENZOIN COMPOUND B.P.
BENZOIN COMPOUND (METH.)
CAPSICUM B.P.C.
CARDAMON COMPOUND B.P.
CHLOROFORM & MORPHINE B.P.C. SUPP.
1957
CHLOROFORM & MORPHINE COMPOUND
B.P.C. 1949
DIGITALIS B.P. 1953
GINGER STRONG B.P.
GINGER WEAK B.P.
HYOSCYAMUS B.P.
IPECACUANHA B.P.
LOBELIA ETHER B.P.C.
MYRRH B.P.C.
NUX VOMICA B.P.
OPIUM B.P.
OPIUM CAMPHORATED B.P.
ORANGE B.P.
RHUBARB COMPOUND B.P.
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T & H SMITH LTD., BLANDFIELD CHEMICAL WORKS EDINBURGH

Manufacturers of Opium Alkaloids, Fine Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Preparations

A new adjunct to geriatric care

'JUVEL'



The purpose of this preparation is to present in convenient and acceptable form a product containing the vitamins most needed for persons beginning to experience symptoms or disabilities from the ageing process.

The formula of 'Juvel' has been designed in consideration of the known defects in the diets of many older patients. The vitamins chosen and the quantities given are related to needs as determined by dietary surveys and the known incidence of disease.

FORMULA

The Daily dose of 1 tablet contains:-

Vitamin A	5,000 i.u.
Vitamin D	500 i.u.
Vitamin B ₁	2.5 mg.
Riboflavine	2.5 mg.
Vitamin B ₆	2.5 mg.
Nicotinamide	50 mg.
d-a-tocopherol acetate (Vitamin E)	10 mg.
Vitamin C	50 mg.

In packs of 100 and 500 tablets.

Further particulars on this new product from

VITAMINS LIMITED

UPPER MALL, LONDON, W.6.

FIVE

facts

about

Dettol

Dettol is active against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative micro-organisms.*

It is non-poisonous, non-corrosive and non-staining.

It is well tolerated on the skin and tissues in high concentrations.

It retains a high degree of efficiency in the presence of organic matter.

It is compatible with soap.

**Under standard conditions of test a 1 in 200 dilution kills Staph. aureus —and a 1 in 500 dilution kills Strep. pyogenes—in ten minutes.*



Bacteriological data and other Dettol literature available from
Reckitt & Sons Limited, Pharmaceutical Department, Hull.

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SODIUM BROMIDE
AMMONIUM BROMIDE
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B.P. BROMIDES

POTASSIUM BROMATE
SODIUM BROMATE

When renewing your Contract remember
first to consult—

ORMEROD TAYLOR & Son Ltd.,
TODMORDEN · LANCS.

ERGON

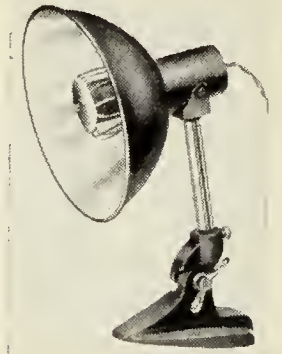
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Appliances

MODEL 126A

Retail Price 98/-

Write for Catalogues and
Prices to:—

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Vulcan Road, Bilston, Staffs.
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HANSON'S CATARRH COMPOUND

Attractive display outers
hold one dozen bottles
RETAIL PRICE 2/-
Cost 12/6 doz. plus purchase
tax 30%

BRYTEN
PRODUCTS Ltd.
NETTLEFOLD PLACE
LONDON, S.E.27
Tel.: GIPSY HILL 2763

OVER 1/9D

PROFIT
IN THE TILL

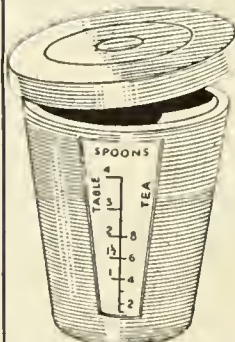


Over 1/9 BOX PROFIT by ordering
1 dozen 6/5 size. Bonus given on every
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71 DARTMOUTH ROAD, LONDON, S.E.23

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(BRAND OF POLYTHENE)



MEDICINE MEASURES

UNBREAKABLE—ACCURATE

with or without close fitting lids
obtainable from usual distribu-
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8/9 dozen without lids.

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AMPLEX APPLIANCES (KENT) LTD.
19 DARTMOUTH ROAD, HAYES, BROMLEY, KENT
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QUEEN



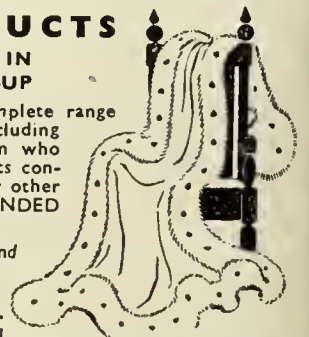
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BEAUTY PRODUCTS

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EVERY DAY MAKE-UP

Queen beauty products form a complete range
of toilet and beauty preparations, including
lipsticks, specially for those women who
have sensitive skins. Queen products con-
tain no orris in any form, nor any other
skin irritants AND ARE RECOMMENDED
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Allied Companies, or direct from your
Wholesaler.

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Have you stocked up with

Seaglow
REGD. CAPSULES OF
HALIBUT LIVER-OIL

SIZE	RETAIL	DIRECT £3 C/P TERMS	Guaranteed Vitamin Content per fluid oz :-
50's	1/11	16/- doz.	849,000 I.U. Vitamin A
100's	3/6	28/6 doz.	84,900 I.U. Vitamin D
1,000's	25/6	16/6 each	SPECTOPHOTOMET- RICALLY TESTED.

THEAKROCK PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. 14 York Buildings, Hastings

"NIPITS"



Available in 3d. packets and 6d. cartons

YEASDALE & CO. LTD., CARLISLE

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by **CARTWRIGHT'S**

For the production of Tablets to any formula consult
W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., Manufacturing Chemists
RAWDON, LEEDS.

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Bronnley



**It is still not too late for
BRONNLEY AGENTS**

**to let us know their requirements
for the Christmas season.**

Our attractive and colourful coffrets are becoming increasingly popular as Christmas presents and we suggest you let us have your enquiries without delay, in order to meet this demand.

BRONNLEY · LONDON · W.3

ACTIV-EASE

. . . better by the dozen!

**WHEN YOU ORDER
ONE DOZEN PAIRS
OF NEW
ACTIV-EASE
HOSE YOU
GET THIS
INVITING SELF-
SERVICE UNIT FREE!**



WHAT ARE ACTIV-EASE STOCKINGS?

- ★ The first fully-fashioned sheer nylon elastic support stockings.
- ★ Two attractive, fashionable shades; Day Taupe, Pecan Beige; plus Black.
- ★ Scientifically designed to provide gentle yet firm support for tired legs.
- ★ Ideal for housewives, sales assistants, nurses, ushers, models, all who must be on their feet a lot.



Retail price

39/6

in Day Taupe,
Pecan Beige,
Black.

Sizes 8½/9,
9½/10, 10½/11

- ★ **ACTIV-EASE . . . PRE-PACKED!**
in attractive plastic to show shade and size.
- ★ **ACTIV-EASE . . . PRE-SOLD!**
with advertising, publicity and free display material.
- ★ **ACTIV-EASE . . . PRE-SELECTED!**
with this attractive self-service counter unit.
- ★ **ACTIV-EASE . . . PROFIT-PLANNED!**
more profit per pair, still more profit by the dozen!

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THE SURGICAL HOSIERY CO. LTD.

RUSSELL STREET, NOTTINGHAM, NOTTS



**THE
SERVICE FOR PHARMACISTS**

Manufacturing · Packaging
HIGHEST QUALITY PRODUCTS

Unique counter display material
Own Name—Own Brand packs—10 designs
and a Post paid, daily, breakage free

Bulk Tablet delivery

FOR COUNTER LINES THAT KEEP CUSTOM

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD
BRIGHTON · ENGLAND
Manufacturing Chemists since 1839

COX

BARCLAY & SONS LTD

of **BRIGHTON**—*Beg to announce that as from November 10th, 1958 they are re-opening their London Office and Warehouse at :*

BARCLAY HOUSE

59 BARBICAN · LONDON · E.C.1

Telephone - - - MONARCH 6888/9

BARCLAY & SONS (LONDON) LTD.

invite Customers and Suppliers to kindly note :

- The London Office and Warehouse will be, as formerly, under the personal direction of Mr. John Sorrell.
- Orders from customers for delivery in the London Area should be sent or telephoned to Barclay House.
- Manufacturers receiving orders from our London Office should deliver the goods to 59, Barbican, E.C.1 together with two copies of the corresponding invoices.

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Wholesale Chemists (Since 1770)

I'm all right - **HACKS!**

Their catchy ads are catching
customers in droves!

And I'm making 11d a pound -

3/8d a 4lb jar, 4/7d a 5lb tin!

I'm more than all right -

I'm great - HACKS!

ORDER HACKS FROM YOUR USUAL SUPPLIER NOW!





The Home of Sulphonamides

The range includes

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MANUFACTURED BY

MAY & BAKER LTD

Telephone: DOMinion 3060 • Extensions: 317 and 318

PHA 1215







*Picking gum in the Sudan
(Photograph by permission
of the Sudan Embassy.)*

StaffordAllenS



for ground gums

**ACACIA
TRAGACANTH
KARAYA**

The texture and consistency of a product depends very largely on the choice of gum used in its manufacture. As leading millers of Natural Gums, StaffordAllenS carry a wide range of different grades and types of gum and are pleased to advise on the correct gum to meet your requirement.

StaffordAllenS' gums are rigidly tested and controlled for mucilage uniformity, fineness, colour, etc. Continuity of quality is assured.

a haemokinetic agent

VASCULIT

VASCULIT*

VASCULIT

1-(4-oxy-phenyl)-1-oxy-2-n-butylamino-ethane sulphate

Vasculit—new to this country—presents a valuable adjuvant to treatment in all cases where increased peripheral blood flow would be beneficial.

Its action is immediate and free from the side-effects normally experienced with conventional treatment.

It can be used: **In acrocyanosis, "cold hands and feet"—In post-thrombotic conditions—In the treatment of indolent ulcers of the leg—**

Headaches and cerebral symptoms associated with essential hypertension and arteriosclerosis.

Obtainable in tablet form and
as a liquid in special dropper
bottles ensuring versatility
and flexibility of dosage.

More and more doctors will be prescribing Vasculit as a result of information which is being widely publicised. In the doctor's, his patient's and in your own interests, please ensure that you carry adequate stocks.



Manufactured and distributed in the U.K. by
Pfizer Ltd., Folkestone, Kent, for
C. H. BOEHRINGER SOHN, INGELHEIM-AM-RHEIN
Registered Proprietors of the Trade Mark.

* Regd. Trade Mark.



407300

Announcing...

ANOTHER NEW PRODUCT FROM

RIKER

'Deaner'

Trade Mark


A new biochemical corrective characterised by a slow onset of action and prolonged effect, it dispels lassitude, and emotional fatigue and produces increased drive and energy.

DOSE. Two tablets per day for two to three weeks, subsequently increased or decreased as necessary. The usual dose will often be found to be one tablet three times a day.

CHEMISTRY. 'Deaner' is the para-acetamido benzoic acid salt of dimethylaminoethanol (deanol). The available evidence indicates that it is a precursor of brain acetylcholine.

AVAILABILITY. Tablets containing 25 mg. dimethylaminoethanol (deanol) as the para-acetamido benzoic acid salt.

PACK & PRICES.

Prices to chemists.

Bottles of 100, 22/- plus P.T.

Bottles of 500, 90 - plus P.T.

'Deaner' is a trade mark

RIKER LABORATORIES LIMITED · LOUGHBOROUGH · LEICS



wide range
penetration
sustained power

in infections of the THROAT & MOUTH

Phenidex lozenges have an unusually wide range of antibacterial activity, and rapid spreading and penetrating properties. Their effect lasts from 45 minutes to an hour.

They effectively control moderate infection caused by all common throat and mouth pathogens, including the ubiquitous *Candida albicans*.

Phenidex lozenges quickly soothe the inflamed tissues. They are pleasant to take and equally suitable for adults and children.

PHENIDEX

lozenges

EACH LOZENGE CONTAINS:

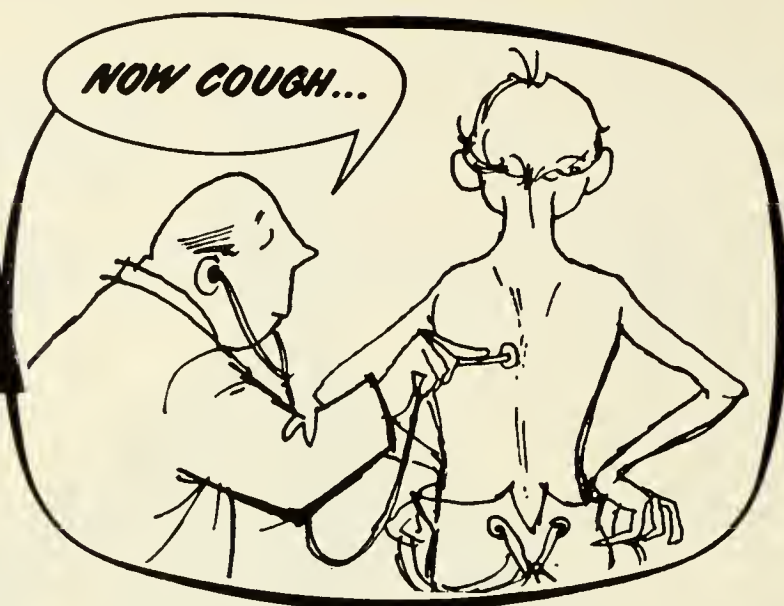
Tyrothricin.....	0.5 milligrams
Cetyl pyridinium chloride (C.P.C.)	2.5 milligrams
Benzocaine B.P.....	5.0 milligrams

PACKING: Cartons of 18 lozenges sealed in metal foil. Retail 2/-. Trade 1/4d.

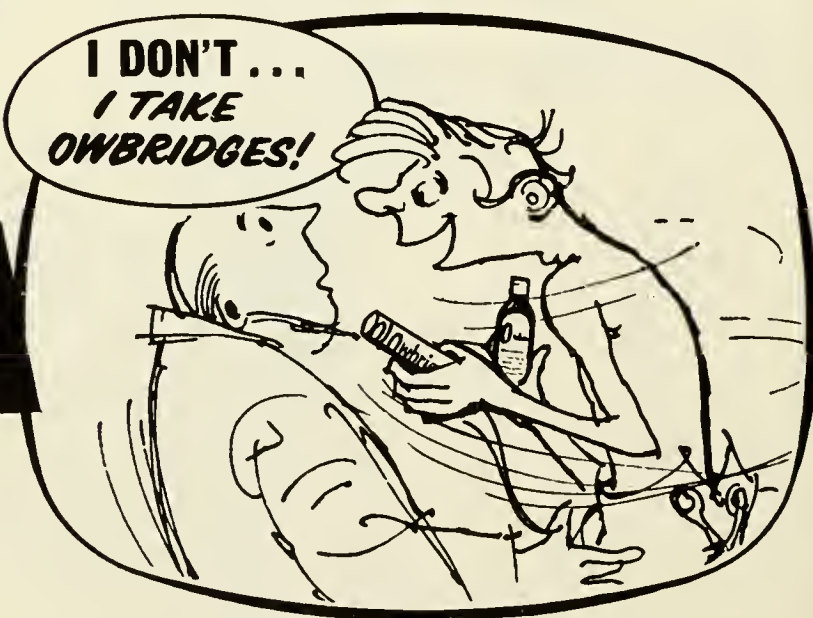
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C. L. BENCARD LTD. PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10

These men



will be seen



ON TV SCREENS 48,272,500 TIMES AND IN 115,601,869 NEWSPAPERS
THEY WILL FEATURE IN THE

biggest ever advertising campaign for

Owbridge's
LUNG TONIC AND PASTILLES

BE READY! STOCK UP NOW! STOCK AND SELL!

W. T. OWBRIDGE LIMITED • OSBORNE STREET • HULL

When noses are red (and others are blue)

Neophryn A-H

makes profit for you!

The "stuffy nose" sufferer who can't breathe, can't smell and can't taste, looks to you for relief. By recommending Neophryn A-H you can restore life's lost savour to him—and many thousands like him.

Neophryn A-H combines the powerful nasal decongestant Neophryn with thenyldiamine HCl. This antihistamine, besides its specific effect on allergy, has a mild anaesthetic action and enhances the decongestive properties of Neophryn. Freedom from side effects means that you can recommend Neophryn A-H with absolute confidence — even for children.

Neophryn A-H

Trade Mark

Available in plastic atomisers, precision engineered to give a fine, penetrating spray, for maximum effect.
Trade Price: 2/8d. Retail Price: 4/0d.

Bayer Products Limited

Eden Street, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey

Associated exporting company **Winthrop Products Ltd**



**B
A
Y
E
R**

RE-SALE PRICE MAINTENANCE

Northern Ireland

In the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland on the
27th October, 1958,

BEECHAM FOODS LTD.,
manufacturers of
**LUCOZADE, RIBENA,
SUN ORANGE QUOSH, PLJ, etc.,**

obtained perpetual injunctions, with costs, against

H. A. EMERSON & SON,
43 Thomas Street, Armagh

and

W. D. IRWIN & SONS LTD.,
12 Woodhouse Street, Portadown

restraining them from selling retail any goods manufactured by
Beecham Foods Ltd. at prices other than the fixed retail prices.

Companies of the Beecham Group have taken eleven successful
actions to protect the prices at which their goods may be sold to the
public. It is their policy to ensure fair and reasonable profit margins
to the trade and to give the public a continuing assurance of high
quality and good service at fair prices.

BEECHAM FOODS LTD.

Selling agents:

HAROLD F. RITCHIE LTD., and MACLEANS LTD.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A TABLET MANUFACTURER TO HANDLE YOUR PRODUCT
BE IT LARGE OR SMALL, IN THOUSANDS OR MILLIONS, WHY NOT

CONTACT ONE OF THE FOREMOST MAKERS WHO HAVE TAKEN PRIDE IN

MANUFACTURING TABLETS & PILLS FOR MANY YEARS

RICHARD DANIEL & SON, LTD. DERBY

Write us at Mansfield Road or ring Derby 40671 (Ten lines)

3

thram

Ends Troublesome Feather-Picking

Cannibalism and persistent feather picking among poultry can now be effectively controlled with the aid of THRAM. Its efficiency as an anti-pecking preparation is due solely to the taste being offensive to poultry. THRAM in 24 hours will practically eliminate cannibalism without any ill effects to the birds whatever.

THRAM IS NOT AN INSECTICIDE

THRAM is supplied in cans:

retailing at 24/-, 45/-, and 160/-.

Wormex

Keeps Poultry, Pigs and Horses
Worm-free

WORMEX is rapidly becoming recognised as today's most effective discovery for the eradication of worms. Embodying PIPERAZINE as its main ingredient, WORMEX achieves completely successful results by making it possible for worms to be readily eliminated without any unpleasant side effects. Easily administered as a single dose or on a regular dosing basis in feed or in water. Non-toxic and harmless. Retail prices: Obtainable (with full dosing instructions) in tins — 75 weaner doses 15/-, 150 weaner doses 25/-.

DETHMOR

WARFARIN

Routs the Rodent Menace!

DETHMOR is unquestionably the quickest, safest and cleanest method of ridding rats and mice. Known and used all over the country by farmers and householders alike, it commands a ready sale.

Retail prices:

DETHMOR (concentrate) (makes 20 times as much bait) 1 lb. tin 13/6. 7 lb. tin 73/6. Dethmor PLUSBAIT (mixed ready for use) 3/6, 7/6 and 15/-.

CARRYING 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % DISCOUNT for you

C. F. GERHARDT LTD. NEW ERA WORKS, PURLEY WAY, CROYDON, SURREY

NEW PARTY SEASON

TIE-UP

will bring Record 'Aspro' Profits to YOU this Christmas

SHOW
THIS SPECIAL
PARTY SEASON
SHOWBOX
—it's coming
soon

IT'S THE PARTY SEASON

DON'T BE
**ONE
DEGREE
UND**

**it's backed by
special Party Season
Press Advertising
and—at the same time—
Nation-wide T.V.**

—You'll find 'Aspro' is selling better than ever all through this Party Season

GET READY TO EXPAND!

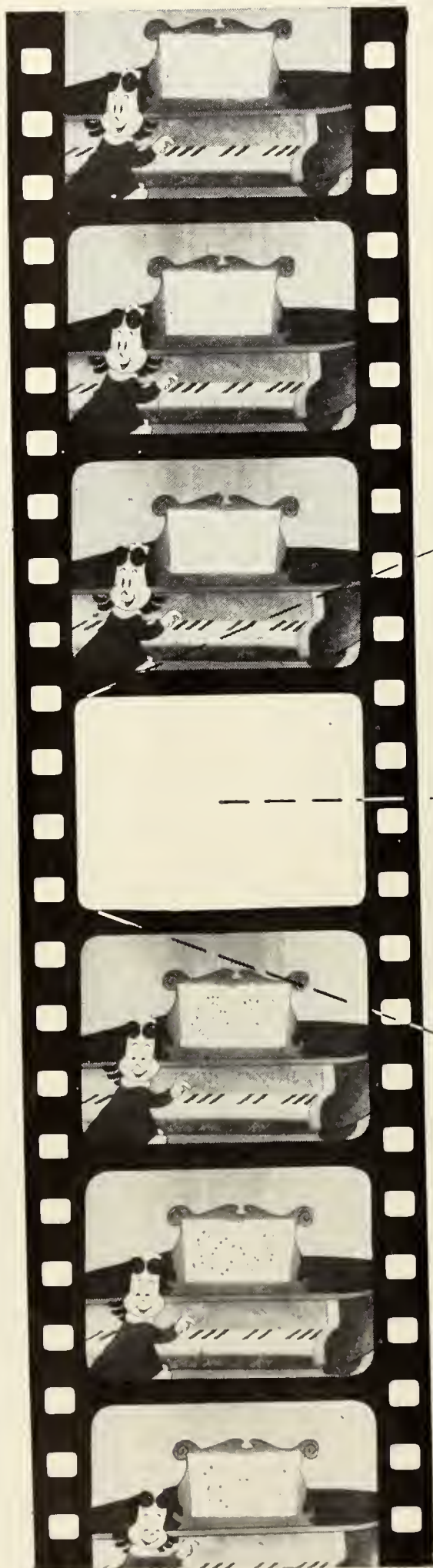
Now
Kleenex^{*} Tissues
go 100% TV
right across
Britain

SPECIAL OFFER
TO YOUR CUSTOMERS

3^D off 2/- box

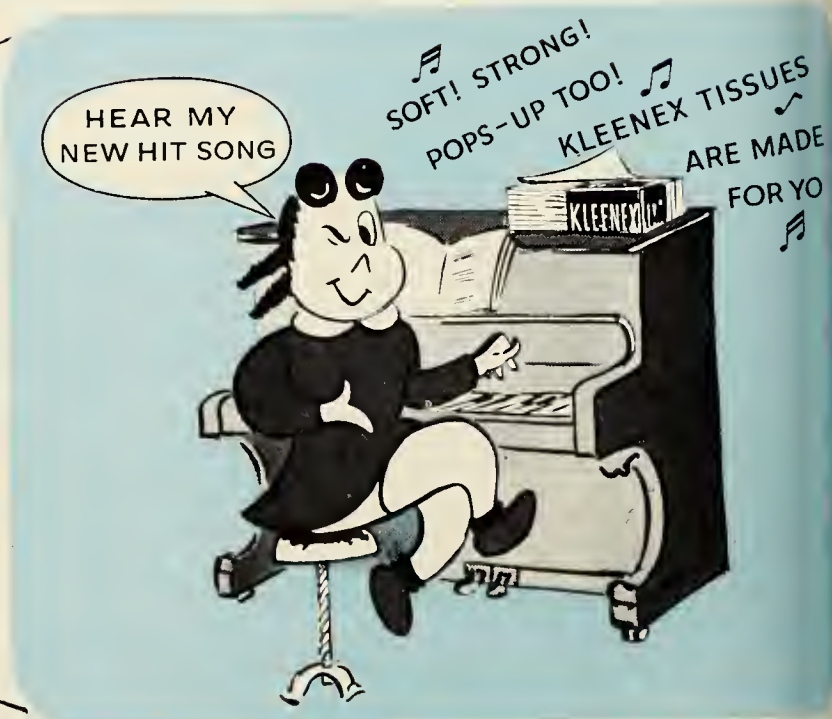
READ THE INSIDE STORY----->

*Regd. T.M.



THE MOST COMBINATION YOU'VE

Little Lulu entertains!



- Now—and all winter
- Over all TV Stations
- Full one-minute commercials
- Reaching 20 million shoppers regularly
- Gives you maximum TV coverage available today

NO WONDER KLEENEX TISSUES S L

DYNAMIC SALES EVER HAD!

Miss Kleenex sells for YOU!



Here's television advertising that really sparkles with song and sell . . . with Little Lulu beating it out on the piano . . . and a fresh, charming *live* presenter doing the selling . . . a campaign that will interest, intrigue and sell to a regular audience of 20 million shoppers. Tune in! See and hear for yourself why this new Kleenex All-Television advertising will expand your sales to a new all-time record!

You'll need plenty of Kleenex to meet the demand. Order now.

DOUBLE ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED!



Here's a special offer to attract more customers!

3^d OFF 2/- KLEENEX

TISSUES



It's your big opportunity to attract *new* Kleenex customers—to sell *more* to established customers.

Offer starts now—one order only! Our stocks of the specially marked packs to retail at 1/9d. are limited—we can accept one order only. No repeats.

Order all you need now! The price to you is 15/9d. per dozen in cases of 4 doz. White, 2 dozen Pink and Aqua Tint. Usual quantity discounts apply.

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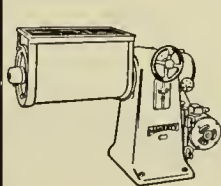
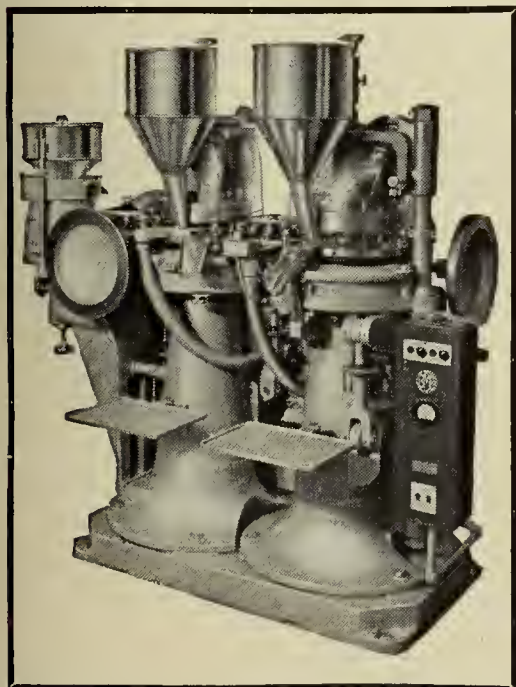
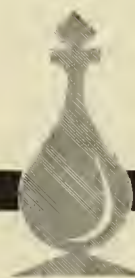
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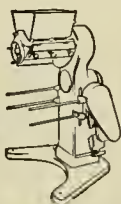
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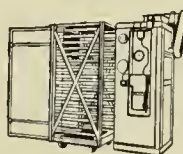
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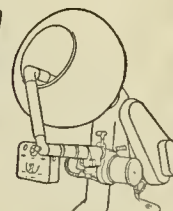
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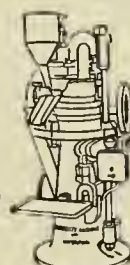
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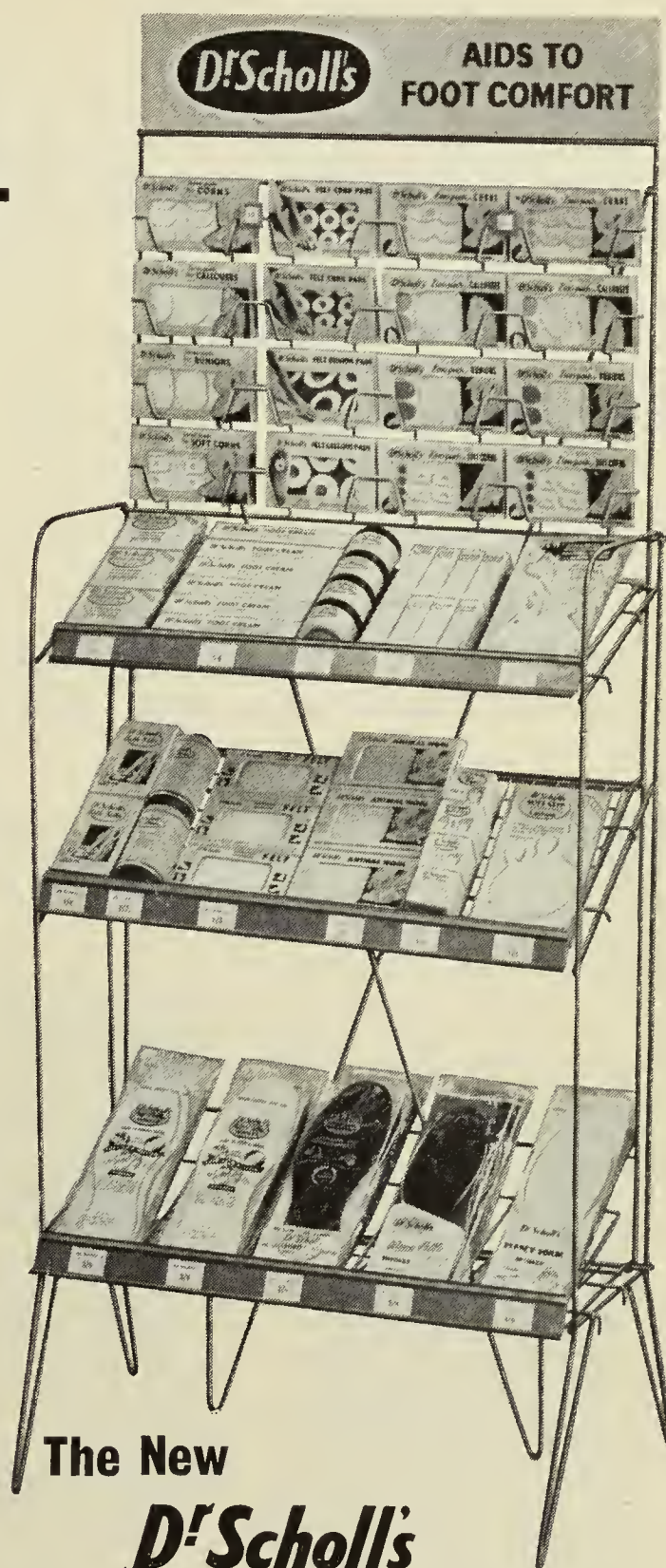
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 170

November 8, 1958

No. 4107

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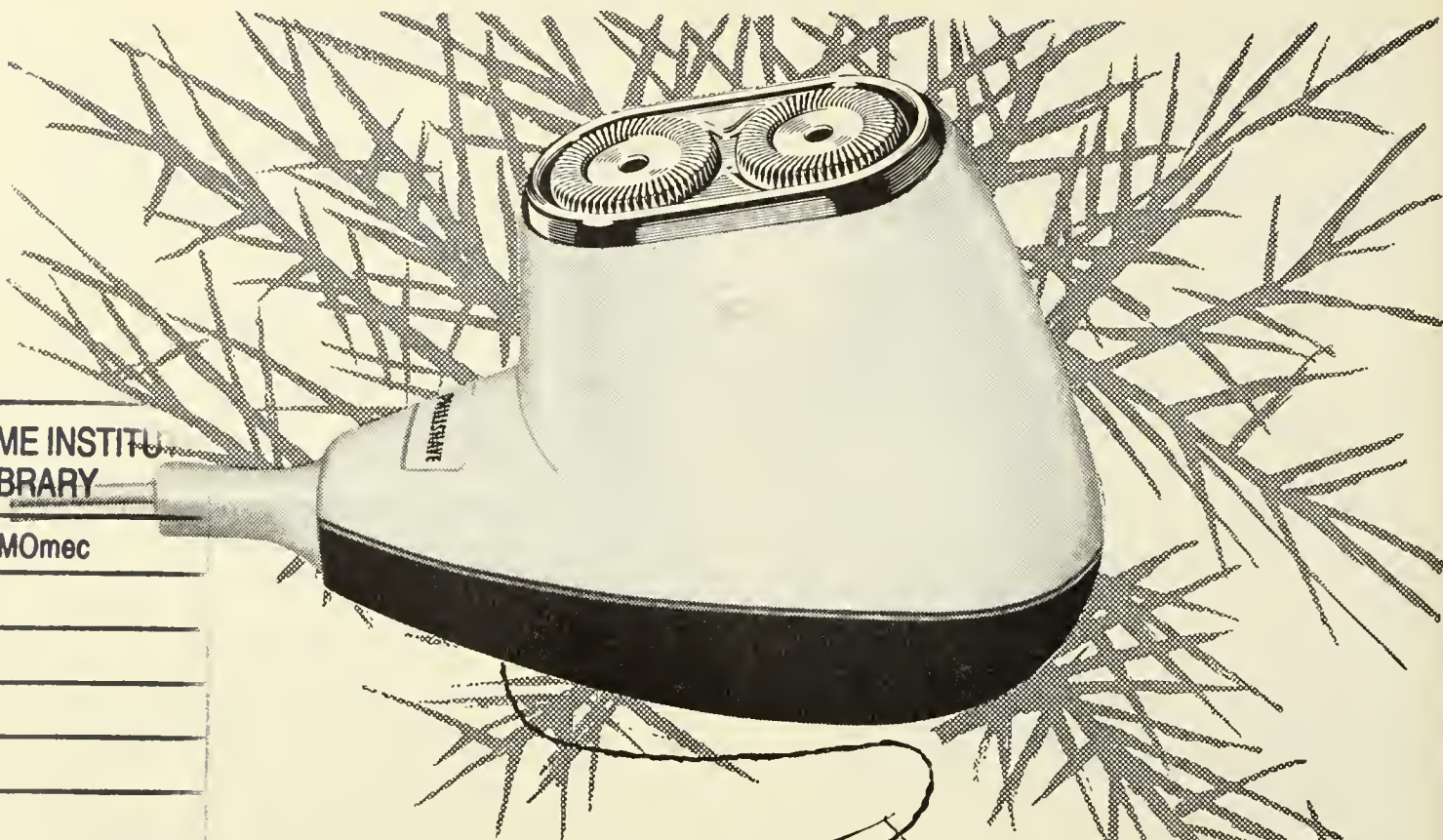
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This is the first Christmas since the introduction of the new 'Philishave' Jet. And, with such a mighty crescendo of TV, press, and magazine advertising behind it, this jet-age version of the world's top-selling dry shaver is going to be on many, many Christmas shopping lists. Make sure you can meet the demand by ordering enough stocks of the 'Philishave' Jet NOW.

THE PHILIPS PHILISHAVE jet

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New Closer Shaving. The unique new design of the shaving head enables the rotating blades to shave even closer, even more smoothly.



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New Instant Cleaning. The shaving head springs up at a touch. A press of the finger, a puff of breath—and it's clean!



New Two-tone Styling. With its sleek contemporary styling, the 'Philishave' Jet looks every bit as advanced and efficient as it is.



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 170

NOVEMBER 8, 1958

No. 4107

Poisons Legislation Changes HOME OFFICE GIVES ADVANCE NOTICE

THE Home Office announce that new Statutory Instruments giving effect to recommendations made by the Poisons Board are being prepared. It is proposed to make the following changes in the Poisons List and Rules:—

Anileridine, dextromoramide, etoxeridine, levomoramide, methyldihydromorphine, morpheridine, myrophine, oxymorphone, racemoramide, trimeperidine, and the esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid, and the salts of these substances, will be added to Part I of the Poisons List and the First Schedule to the Poisons Rules. The existing entries relating to pethidine and the isopropyl ester of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid and their salts will be deleted.

Derivatives of 3-(10-phenothiazinyl) propane substituted in the 1-position, and the salts of these substances, will be added to Part I of the Poisons List and to the First and Fourth Schedules to the Poisons Rules. The existing entries relating to chlorpromazine and promazine and their salts will be deleted.

Endrin will be added to Part II of the Poisons List and to the First, Fifth (in respect of "preparations for use in agriculture or horticulture"), Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Schedules to the Poisons Rules.

2-Methoxycarbonyl-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate (Phosdrin) will be added to the list of phosphorus compounds in Part II of the Poisons List, in Rule 14(2)(b)(vi) of the Poisons Rules and in the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Schedules. It will also be added to the Sixteenth Schedule.

Organic compounds of mercury in aerosols will be included in the First Schedule to the Poisons Rules regardless of their percentage content of mercury, and also in paragraph 6 of the Seventh Schedule (special labelling requirements).

The entry in the second column of the Fifth Schedule to the Poisons Rules relating to *calcium arsenates* will be amended to read "preparations for use in agriculture or horticulture."

The requirement in Rule 12(2)(e) and (f) of the Poisons Rules that a prescription for a poison included in the Fourth Schedule shall show the total amount to be supplied or the total amount intended to be administered or injected will be amended to exclude

preparations included in the British National Formulary.

Census of Production

NEW ORDER PRESCRIBES CHANGES

A DETAILED Census of Production is to be taken in 1959 in respect of the year 1958 under an Order (published as S.I., 1958, No. 1731). The 1958 Census is the first detailed census to incorporate the following changes:

(a) The 'exemption' limit has been raised so that full particulars will be required only from firms employing twenty-five or more persons (instead of eleven or more) on productive work.

(b) The information asked for will correspond more closely than previously to what is covered by firms' ordinary records.

(c) Combined returns may be made for two or more establishments of the same firm provided that the establishments are all in the same census industry, and all in the same country (i.e., England, Scotland or Wales).

New Factories Bill

EMPHASIS ON FIRE PREVENTION

THE Factories Bill published on October 30 is designed to amend the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and to make further provisions as to the health, safety and welfare of workers. The Bill has three main objects—to improve the existing provisions with regard to the prevention and fighting of fires in factories; to revoke Defence Regulation 59 and replace it with a more limited power to grant exemptions from the law regulating the hours of employment of women and young persons; and to place on the Minister of Labour the duty of promoting health, safety and welfare under the Acts by means of collecting and disseminating information and by carrying out and assisting in the carrying out of investigations. In addition the Bill makes a number of detailed amendments of various provisions of the Acts. It requires all factories to provide appropriate fire-fighting equipment and gives the Minister power to make regulations as to measures to be taken to prevent fires. There are also a number of changes in the

penalty provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. The Bill provides additional safeguards to prevent accidents to people working where there are dangerous liquids and substances contained in vessels, pits, etc., and where work involves entry into confined spaces which might contain dangerous fumes or gases. The Minister is given additional powers to prohibit and control the use in factories of dangerous materials and the powers to prohibit the import of dangerous materials and articles are extended. The Bill provides that the new Act shall come into operation on a day or days to be appointed by the Minister. With the exception of the clause dealing with the importation of dangerous materials, the new legislation when effected will not extend to Northern Ireland.

Sulphuric Acid

PRODUCTION IN THIRD QUARTER

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by members of the National Sulphuric Acid Association, Ltd., during the third quarter of the year (July-September) amounted to 508,244 tons calculated as 100 per cent. H_2SO_4 . That was about 24,000 tons less than in the previous quarter. Sales during the third quarter amounted to 515,441 tons (against 538,649). Production and sales figures do not include those from Government plants.

SIGN OF A PHARMACIST



The pharmaceutical business of Ward & Woodman, Eastgate Street, Gloucester, has a photographic emphasis which is reflected in the sign that projects from the premises above the fascia of the shop.

Warranty Purchases

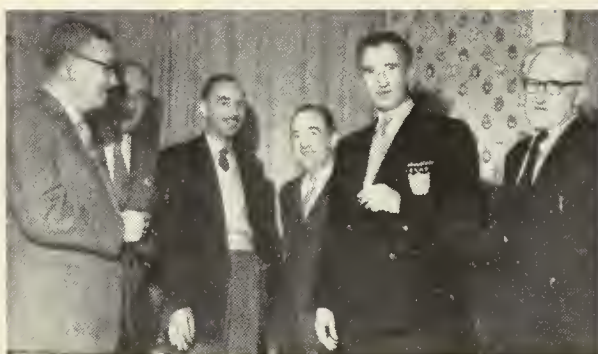
HEALTH MINISTRY "OUT OF TOUCH"

HOW can a chemist follow more closely his terms of service than by buying his stock from a manufacturer of repute? Cheshire Executive Council, meeting at Chester on October 15, instructed its clerk to put that question to the Ministry of Health when next the clerk is in London. Consideration was being given to a case in which a chemist had supplied tablets obtained under warranty which were subsequently found to be defective. It had been previously decided that as the chemist took up the matter vigorously with the manufacturer no further action should be taken. The Ministry, however, has asked the council to consider warning the chemist or withholding a small sum of money from his remuneration in future as a means of indirectly emphasising the importance of the matter to the manufacturer concerned. Commenting on that, the clerk of the Council said: "The Ministry wants us to take a small sum from the chemist in order to impress the manufacturer. Our experience is that if any reputable drug manufacturer does make an error it is the cause of such alarm to him that the imposition of a footling fine on a chemist will not bring it home to him with greater severity." Mr. E. A. Hebron, M.P.S., said the writer of the Ministry memorandum was "right out of touch."

National Insurance

NEW DRAFT REGULATIONS

THE Minister of Pensions and National Insurance has put before the National Insurance advisory committee draft regulations (the Draft National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1958) amending the Collection of Contributions Regulations. At present a class 1 (employed person's) contribution is not payable for any contribution week in which a person does no work for, and receives no remuneration from, his employer. Under the amending regulations the same rule would be applied to any week in which a person does no work for his employer and receives remuneration not exceeding 20s. (e.g., as holiday pay). The committee is to consider representations on the draft regulations sent before November



IRISH CHEMIST GOLFERS: At left, a group from both sides of the border. From left to right are Jack Jennings (Ulster captain), Jack Fullerton, Tom Currie (captain elect of the U.C.G.A.), P. J. Morgan (captain elect, I.C.G.S.), Alderman M. L. Cashman (captain, I.C.G.S.) and Phil Fahey (I.C.G.S. president); at right, Mr. C. J. Staunton (left) is seen receiving the P. C. Cahill—J. J. Roche memorial statuette from the captain for the best average of the season.

18 to the secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2. Copies of the draft regulations are obtainable from the Stationery Office (price 3d.).

Comparing Drug Costs

PUBLICATION OF REVISED LIST

A REVISED edition of the booklet showing the cost to the National Health Service of standard and proprietary medicines is now being distributed to doctors and chemists by Executive Councils. The costs shown are those based on prices for July prescriptions. According to the Ministry of Health the revised scale of dispensing fees has drastically affected the total cost of many items on the list and whilst in a few cases the total cost of standard medicines is slightly higher than that of comparative proprietary brands in most it is less, in some instances by 30 per cent. or more.

Labels for Malathion

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MINISTRY

DISTRIBUTORS of malathion preparations intended for use in storage premises have been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to include the following precautionary information on the labels of emulsion concentrates and water dispersible powder concentrates:—"Avoid contact of the concentrate with the skin. Avoid prolonged breathing of the spray mist. Wash thoroughly after use." For dusting powders the Ministry suggests:—"Avoid inhaling the dust. Wash thoroughly after use."



VISITOR FROM PARENT COMPANY: Mr. G. Whittaker (deputy chairman, Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Ltd.) recently visited Smith & Nephew (Ireland), Ltd., Blackrock, co. Dublin. Mr. Whittaker is seen here (centre, front row) with some of the Irish company's staff.



IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Chemists' Golfing Society

COMPETITIONS AND DINNER

THE Irish Chemists' Golfing Society brought a very successful season to a close with a round of games and the annual dinner of the Society at Hermitage Golf Club recently. Alderman M. L. Cashman (captain) presided at dinner. Top-table guests included Mr. John Jennings (captain, Ulster Chemists' Golfing Association), Mr. T. Currie (vice-captain) and Mr. J. Fullerton. Mr. Michael Costello (treasurer) with Mr. C. J. Cremin represented the Pharmaceutical Society and Mr. P. McAuliffe (president) and Mr. B. R. Smith attended from the Irish Drug Association. Also at the top table were Mr. Eddie Gleeson, captain of the Hermitage Club and Mr. P. Shaffrey (secretary), Mr. Phil Fahey (president of the I.C.G.S.), Mr. Michael G. Baynes, Mr. Jim Baynes and Mr. Simon of Goya, Ltd. At the end of the dinner the prizes were presented to the winners by Mr. Michael Baynes. Mr. Phil Fahey proposed the toast of "Our Guests" to which Mr. Jennings for the Northern visitors and the other guests replied. Mr. Cyril J. Staunton offered the toast of thanks to Hermitage Golf Club to which its captain responded. The final toast of good health to the captain, and thanks for his excellent leadership, was proposed by Mr. Eric Massey and enthusiastically carried to which Alderman Cashman replied. He paid tribute to the work of the Society's hon. secretary, Mr. Jack Foley, the treasurer, Mr. E. MacManus, and the committee during the year. Winners of the competitions were: 18 holes strokes: 1st, M. Nicell (17), 69; 2nd, S. Donnelly (14), 72. Best first nine: P. Twohig, 33; best second nine, P. Morgan, 35½. The P. C. Cahill—J. J. Roche Memorial prize for the most consistent golfer with the best average for the season was won by Mr. Cyril J. Staunton with a score of 285.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

No new candidates were nominated for election to the Northern Ireland Local Pharmaceutical Committee and at a meeting of the Committee in Belfast on October 30, the retiring mem-

bers (see *C. & D.*, August 16, p. 158) were re-elected. The following officers were elected:—*Chairman*, W. P. Ewart; *Vice-chairman*, J. C. Acheson; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. J. Rankin; *Hon. Secretary*, W. Gorman; *Secretary*, Miss A. E. Strachan.

THE REPUBLIC

THE following candidates were successful in Part I of the October licence examination held by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland: Arthur Kennedy, Joseph C. Nolan, Ann P. O'Connor, Patrick O'Neill, Timothy R. Power.

OFFICERS elected at the annual meeting of Donegal Chemists' Association on October 15, were: *Chairman*, V. G. McElwee, Dungloe; *Vice-chairman*, H. Coburn, Donegal; *Treasurer*, Miss G. Noonan, Ballybofey; *Secretary*, G. Boyle, Ardara; *Assistant Secretary*, P. Cassidy, Glenlies. A satisfactory year's progress was reported and thanks were expressed to the two retiring officers Messrs. J. F. Brady and P. McGee.

OF fourteen candidates who sat for Part II of the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in October the following passed: Sarah M. J. Madden; Winifred M. Cullinane; Mary M. Mulcahy; B. M. Loftus; B. Ennis; Mrs. Nora McCaul (née Kirwan); M. H. Harnett; Abina McSweeney; Pauline T. Nash; Ethel Kelly. In the Assistants' examination the following six candidates were successful: Claire Ryan; Teresa McGroarty; Mary C. Murray; P. Vaughan; M. J. Byrne; Deirdre Banim.

CORK Chemists' Association elected the following officers at the annual meeting at Cork on October 22: *Chairman*, J. J. Joyce; *Vice-chairman*, C. D. O'Shea; *Treasurer*, D. Fleming; *Secretary*, M. F. Broderick. The committee elected comprises Messrs. J. J. O'Regan, D. J. O'Hanlon, W. A. Fielding, M. C. Santry, E. Kenny, D. O'Leary, S. Duffy, J. O'Neill and Mrs. Lysaght, with the following county area representatives: D. Stack, Fermoy; K. Gallagher, Midleton; A. Herriott and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Bandon.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London has been awarded to Jeffery Neville Carrington for a thesis entitled "Studies in the Pressing of Solids in Cylindrical Dies." Dr Carrington carried out the research on which the thesis is based under Dr. D. Train.

THE National Health Service (General Medical and Pharmaceutical Services) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 1958 (S.I. 1958, No. 1769), effective November 1, are similar to those previously introduced for England and Wales and deal with the supply of oxygen apparatus. The Department of Health for Scotland is supplying copies to doctors and chemists together with copies of Section VII of the Scottish Drug Tariff, which came into effect on November 7. Again the details are similar to those adopted for England and Wales (see *C. & D.*, November 1, p. 467).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Remote

In his address (p. 466) to the opening evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in London, Dr. A. H. Beckett ranged over a wide field. He gave his hearers an account of his experiences and impressions gathered during a recent visit to the United States of America. With his background—Dr. Beckett is a reader in pharmaceutical chemistry at the Chelsea College of Science and Technology—it was to be expected that the lecturer would devote part of his time to a comparison of the educational systems prevailing in the United States and in this country, and in so doing he raised some interesting points. There appears to be a close association in America between the schools of pharmacy on the one hand, and pharmaceutical industry, hospital and retail pharmacy on the other. In the opinion of Dr. Beckett the schools of pharmacy in Britain are not sufficiently identified with the other interests mentioned. Without a special effort by all concerned, it would seem that the regulations now in being for the training of a pharmacist are in danger of making such contact even more remote. Despite the equalisation of the period required for practical training—one year before or after the three years' college course—the longer academic training seems likely to encourage post-academic apprenticeship. Dr. Beckett thinks that the Pharmaceutical Society should control the examination of university graduate candidates in the vocational subjects of dispensing and forensic pharmacy as, in his opinion, those are not university subjects. Training in the university should, he said, be wholly academic. Were it to become so, it would seem to widen the gap rather than narrow it and to make liaison more difficult of accomplishment. I am in favour of the Pharmaceutical Society's controlling the examinations referred to, but where are the subjects to be taught?

A Bouquet

It is not often that we have occasion to read encomiums on the contribution made by pharmacists to the success of the National Health Service. It was with considerable gratification, therefore, that I read your report on p. 463 of the speech made at the annual meeting of the Executive Councils' Association by the Minister of Health (Mr. Derek Walker-Smith). For some inexplicable reason his praise did not appear to be regarded in Fleet Street as a sensation, and the bold, banner headlines which pharmacy attracts in other circumstances failed to make an appearance. Why that should have been I am unable to explain, for I had thought, in my innocence, that it was the unusual in news that constituted a "scoop." The Minister, in his remarks, displayed a good grasp of his subject, and it was gratifying to learn that he thought that there was no decline in the pharmacist's responsibilities, despite the change in the pattern of prescribing. His view that all that has happened is that the responsibilities have altered in nature is the correct one. It is not necessary that the pharmacist should be the manufacturer of all that he dispenses—that is impossible—but his skill and knowledge lie behind every dispensing operation.

Tranquillisers

Professor A. D. McDonald (a member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society) finished his address on tranquillisers by asking several pointed questions. Professor McDonald was speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of the Society for the Study of Addiction. He questioned whether tranquillisers should be freely available and gave it as his personal opinion—shared by many others—that their advertising was to be deplored. I was shocked recently by a request from two girls, each aged about fifteen, for a packet of tranquillisers. They were unsuccessful in their quest, and appeared to regard the advice they received—gratuitously—as evidence of personal eccentricity on the part of an antiquated pharmacist. There seems to be a place for that particular group of drugs, but my view is that only a medical man is capable of assessing that place.

Judgment on the C.F. Agreement

NOT AN "ANSWER ON POLICY" BUT BASED ON WORDING OF ACT

MR. JUSTICE DEVLIN, as president of the Restrictive Practices Court, read out on November 3 his written judgment in the matter of the agreement between members of the Chemists Federation. After surveying the principles on which the Federation was founded, the nature of proprietary medicines, and the conditions under which they are currently sold, he said:—

"THIS is the background against which we have to consider the fundamental question whether it is contrary to the public interest that sales of medicines should be effected only through chemists. This is the form of the determination which we are required to make by Section 20, subsection (1), of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. But since this is the first judgment delivered under the Act, it is as well that we should make it clear that we are not in our view in any way required to answer this question as a matter of policy. We are not to consider whether competition in the sale of medicines is desirable or undesirable, whether drug stores are a suitable outlet for them or whether chemists should have a monopoly, or whether the Chemists Federation is a good or a bad thing. Such questions of general policy are settled by the Act. This is the effect of Section 21, by which we are bound to conclude that a restriction is contrary to the public interest unless it is brought within one of seven categories—(a) to (g)—there set out. For each category there is prescribed a particular set of circumstances about which we must be satisfied before admitting the restriction into it; and for each there is also a general requirement that the restriction is not unreasonable having regard to the balance between the relevant circumstances and any detriment to the public resulting from the restriction. Our task is the ordinary task of a Court of law to take the words of the Act according to their proper construction and see if upon the facts proved the case falls within them. The Federation has selected two categories, (a) and (b), and claims that the restriction should be placed in one or other of them. For category (a), we have to be satisfied that the restriction is reasonably necessary to protect the public against injury in connection with the consumption or use of medicines. This we shall now proceed to consider.

Object of List

Avoidance of injury to the public was not the criterion employed in drawing up the C.F. list. Its object was, and still is, to restrict competition. This is by no means fatal to the Federation's case. If the sale by unqualified competitors would in fact cause injury to the public, the test is satisfied notwithstanding that the prime object of the restraint is not the avoidance of injury; it is enough that it should be the effect. But we mention this because it clarifies the essence of the proposition

presented to us. No one has ever reviewed the C.F. list in order to determine whether the sale of any particular medicine through an unqualified person is likely to be injurious. We are not now invited to dissect the list in this way. The Federation's case is one and the same in respect of the whole list from sedatives and hypnotics at one end to cod-liver oil at the other. The case is not that there are at one end of the list some injurious substances which have not yet been caught by statutory control and which should be reserved for chemists; we are not invited to consider such substances separately or to discriminate at all. If those compiling the list had had as their object the avoidance of injury, they might have made up a much reduced list and might then have put forward a plausible case for it on different lines from those which have been argued. But plainly their object was not to avoid injury but to avoid competition and to maintain a preserve for chemists, especially no doubt in the valuable field of popular household remedies. To achieve this end the Federation's proposition is, and has to be, all-embracing; it is that as a matter of principle it is not safe for any unqualified person to sell any medicine.

Sales by Unqualified Assistants

What is the difference between a sale effected by an unqualified person and one by a chemist? The Federation's case rightly seizes on the only significant distinction, which is that a chemist who is told of the condition to be relieved has the training and ability to select the appropriate remedy and to advise upon its use. It follows that there is no distinction between a sale by a chemist and one by an unqualified person unless the chemist is told of the condition and given the opportunity of exercising his skill. It follows too that if there is a real risk of injury, it is no protection merely that the sale should be effected from a chemist's premises; it would be necessary to make it a rule that the sale should be effected only by the chemist himself and after due inquiry had been made. No one proposes a restriction of this sort. One has only to consider it in relation to a product such as "Buzz Off" cream to realise how impracticable, and even how ridiculous, it would be. But if there is a real risk of injury through ignorant self-medication, what protection is afforded by anything less? We believe that the vast majority of proprietary medicines sold by chemists are sold over the counter, frequently by unqualified assistants, without any inquiry being made, just in the same way as they are in drug stores or general shops, and that it has never up till now occurred to anyone to think there is any real risk of injury in the process. The sort of proprietary medicine that is usually demanded is designed for use without advice and in only a small minority of sales is there any need for

advice. A sensible person who is in doubt about the right medicine will of course always go to a chemist in preference to an unqualified person and the removal of the restriction will in no way interfere with that. The restriction can protect only a fraction of this small minority, for to qualify for the fraction three conditions must be satisfied: first, the buyer must be a person in need of advice but without the good sense to ask for it from a qualified source; secondly, he must be served by the chemist himself; and thirdly, unless it is just a matter of luck, there must be some manifestation which causes the chemist to make some inquiry. We have been given illustrations of cases where an inquiry made by a chemist has prevented the wrong treatment from being pursued and we have no doubt that such cases do from time to time occur. But we are satisfied that, in proportion to the total sales of proprietary medicines, they are negligible.

Sales Before 1935

We are strengthened in this conclusion by a further consideration. Before 1935 the sale of all proprietary medicines was unrestricted. Since that time the efforts of the Chemists Federation have succeeded in restricting to chemists the sale of not much more than half in value of the proprietary medicines sold in this country. That is more than the one-third that is produced by C.F. manufacturers but some of the output of non-C.F. manufacturers goes to chemists. We have no exact figures, but the evidence suggests that nearly half of the total output of all manufacturers, whether inside or outside the Federation, is retailed to the public by unqualified persons. Nevertheless, we have not had any concrete proof of any single case of injury, whether before or after 1935, resulting from the sale of medicine by an unqualified person. Nor have we had any independent and experienced witness, such as a doctor in busy practice, to testify that this is a contingency which causes him any serious alarm and to exemplify the danger.

We must now apply our finding of fact that the risk of injury is negligible to the terms of the clause upon which the Federation relies. . . . We have to ask ourselves whether a reasonable and prudent man who is concerned to protect the public against injury would enforce this restriction if he could. He would not do so unless he was satisfied, first, that the restriction afforded an adequate protection and, secondly, that the risk of injury was sufficiently great to warrant it. It is well established as a general principle that the degree of care which a reasonable and prudent man should take depends upon the magnitude of the risk. . . . It is not enough for the Federation to show a chance of injury. We find that the protection which the existence of this restriction is supposed to afford is not reasonably necessary because the risk of injury is too slight to justify so wide

a restriction and because, if the risk were greater than we think it is, the restriction affords no real protection against it. . . . If, however, we are wrong in our construction of the subparagraph or in our assessment of the risk, we should reach the same result by the application of the general requirement. The general requirement lets in additional evidence to establish a detriment to the public or a section of the public if the restriction remains. . . . Inconvenience is inevitably caused to the public generally by not being able to buy the commodities it wants from any retailer and we do not think that the risk of injury can possibly be rated so high as to say that on balance it justifies that detriment.

Four Specific Benefits

We turn now to consider category (b) and the contention of the Federation that the removal of this restriction would deny to the public other specific and substantial benefits or advantages within the meaning of the clause. The Federation sets up four specific benefits. The first . . . we have already dealt with. . . . The other suggested benefits introduce new considerations. The first of them concerns the work of the Standards Committee of the Federation. . . . This is a good work, and, if it stood by itself, might well be considered of substantial benefit to the public, but there are other factors to be taken into consideration.

The list is divided into Class A products, which are not advertised to the public generally, being intended for use by doctors and in hospitals; and Class B products which are so advertised. The work of the Standards Committee has to be considered separately in relation to these two classes. Class B is plainly by far the more important; it comprises more than two-thirds of the List and the making of spurious or exaggerated claims through the medium of the popular Press might well be disadvantageous to the public. It appears, however, that for some years before the Standards Committee was formed this danger had been appreciated and safeguards devised. The Proprietary Association of Great Britain . . . in 1937 published its first code of standards governing advertisements and . . . the Newspaper Proprietors Association at once agreed to apply it. In the course of time other associations came into the scheme and in 1945 a document was issued known as the British Code of Standards relating to the advertising of medicines and treatments. It is based on and is substantially the same as the P.A.G.B. code; but as all manufacturers of proprietary medicines are not members of the P.A.G.B., the British code is necessary to deal with those who are not. We are satisfied that this code is now accepted and enforced throughout the newspaper world, and also in other advertising media, such as posters and television. There are therefore other bodies which control satisfactorily the advertisement of medicines without imposing restrictions on their sale, and so the work of the Standards Committee in relation to Class B products is from the point of view of the public unnecessary.

Class A Products

There is no body, other than the Federation, which does similar work for Class A products, that is, those which are not generally advertised. But in the case of medicines which before they reach the public must pass through the hands of doctors or hospitals, there is not the same need for scrutiny. . . . We are not satisfied that it is of substantial benefit to the public. . . .

The next important benefit to the public which is said to flow from the existence of the restriction is that it keeps in business a number of chemists in country districts. . . . The evidence we have had is too nebulous to support that conclusion. . . . There are some C.F. brands which in some districts are evidently preferred to their non-C.F. rivals and the chemists in those districts who have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly in the sale of them are bound to suffer a loss on these particular lines. But we are not satisfied that over the whole of his business the average small chemist would be unable to meet the challenge of new competition. We have no satisfactory evidence of the number of chemists who on this argument it would be in the public interest to preserve in business. . . . In our judgment, the Federation did not succeed in lifting this point out of the realm of speculation.

Finally, it is suggested as a benefit to the public that retail chemists have better facilities than other tradesmen for the storage of medicines. We think that there is nothing in this point.

The Federation has therefore failed to satisfy us that a restriction which confines to chemists the right to sell medicines is justifiable in accordance with Section 21. . . . The Registrar contends, but the Federation does not admit, that there is also a number of restrictions in the form of recommendations set out in the handbook of the Chemists Federation. We have decided that the matter of these alleged restrictions can stand over for further argument, if necessary; the effect of our judgment upon the Rules may make further argument of academic interest only. Except upon two points, the parties are agreed upon which clauses in the Rules are restrictions within the meaning of the Act and are agreed also that our general conclusion is fatal to them. The two points arise under Rules 38 [the conditions affecting manufacturer members] and 40 [conditions imposed upon retail chemists]. The fifth paragraph [under Rule 38] reads as follows: "Manufacturer members shall offer for inclusion in the C.F. list all their eligible products as defined in Rule 32(iii)." Mr. Roche has submitted that this is not a restriction within the meaning of Section 6 of the Act because it does not affect the supply or sale of the product. . . . We think that we have to regard the Rule as a whole. . . . The provision in paragraph (v) is ancillary to the others and must stand or fall with them. [Under Rule 40] there are four conditions and each one appears to be independent of the others. . . . The third condition is in the following terms: "Save with the consent of the proprietor, no C.F. product shall be sold otherwise than in the

box, bottle, package or other enclosure (if any) in which the product has been packed for sale to the public by such proprietor except when dispensed." . . . This is a harmless provision of a kind that any manufacturer might reasonably put into a contract with his buyer. But it is not enough to show that the provision is harmless and reasonable; the law now is that these stipulations may not have put behind them the power of a combination unless they also make for the public interest, that is, satisfy the requirements of Section 21. We cannot see that the provision holds any substantial benefit for the public or protects them from injury. We agree that if medicines and packages got mixed up so that the wrong label got attached or the wrong directions, injury might easily result. But we cannot believe that a registered pharmacist is likely to be careless in this way and we think the risk of injury negligible. . . . The result of these final considerations is that we declare to be void Rules 36, 38, 39, 40 (except paragraph (iv)) and paragraph (ii) of Rule 41.

The Registrar has made an application for an injunction under Section 20(3) of the Act. . . . The Registrar anticipates that the Federation will, unless restrained by this Court, continue to enforce these Rules as best it can without the aid of the law.

View of Parliament

We think that this argument loses sight of the reason why these restrictions are declared void. It is because on the facts we have found they are contrary to the public interest and in conformity with the Act of Parliament we have so declared. The phrase "contrary to the public interest" may or may not have any legal significance; its terms are novel; but at least it makes plain to the ordinary man the view of Parliament in the matter. When Parliament has resolved that a practice is not in the public interest, we should not expect the Federation, whose Council consists of men of the highest reputation, representing in many cases well-established firms, to carry on just as it was doing before, and we are told by Mr. Roche that the Council has no intention of doing so. Moreover, we do not think that Parliament intended that an injunction in general terms should follow the declaration as a matter of course. . . . We think that Parliament intended a milder approach in accordance with the ordinary rule that an injunction is not granted unless the commission or repetition of an offence can reasonably be apprehended. In this case no question of that sort has yet arisen. Up till now the Federation has not known whether its Rules were good or bad and, like many other bodies in a similar position, has been concerned simply to ascertain the effect of a new law. There is no case here for an immediate injunction. . . . The Federation will be given a reasonable time to put its affairs in order and should not have to do so in the shadow of an injunction and in the fear that a false step may result in immediate proceedings for contempt of Court against itself or any of its members individually."

BIRTH

VINALL.—At Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield, Middlesex, on November 2, to Patricia, wife of H. E. Vinall (a member of the editorial staff, *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*) a daughter, Carol Anne.

MARRIAGE

BORASTON — CAMERON. — At West Church, Alloa, Clackmannans, recently, Dr. R. W. Boraston, M.B., Ch.B., Rugeley, Staffs, to Constance H. Cameron, M.P.S., 6 Hervey Street, Alloa.

DEATHS

CARR.—On October 24, Mr. William Moore Carr, M.P.S., Lecholme, High Lane, Newbottle, Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, aged fifty. Since 1946 Mr. Carr had been manager of the pharmaceutical department of Houghton branch of Newbottle Co-operative Society, Ltd. He was a member of the Burnmoor and Lumley division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade for many years and until an illness in February, had been superintendent. He was a member of Lumley and Chapter Lodges of Freemasons and of Houghton Rotary Club.

COMBER.—Recently, Mr. William Comber, M.P.S., 81 Malden Road, London, N.W.5. Mr. Comber qualified in 1918.

CROMACK.—On October 13, Mr. Vincent Cromack, M.P.S., 32 Park Range, Victoria Park, Manchester 14, aged seventy-seven.

GILLEGHAN.—On October 17, Mr. John Gilleggan, M.P.S., 186A Selby Road, Halton, Leeds, 15, aged fifty-three.

GOODMAN.—At his home, 106 Oxford Road, Banbury, recently, Mr. Reginald Johnson Goodman, M.P.S., aged sixty-seven. Mr. Goodman took over an old-established pharmacy from his father in High Street, Banbury, and ran it until his retirement some five years ago. He was a prominent Freemason. During the 1914-18 war he served in Egypt.

HAYNES.—On October 19, Mr. William Thomas Haynes, M.P.S., 16 Dyerth Road, Penarth, Glam., aged fifty-six. Mr. Haynes qualified in 1925.

HUDDART.—Recently, Mr. Charles Walter Huddart, M.P.S., 234 Burnley Road, Padiham, Burnley, Lancs, aged forty-five.

KIRK. — Recently, Mr. Edmund Severn Kirk, M.P.S., 183 High Street, Beckenham, Kent. Mr. Kirk qualified in 1915.

PARRY.—On September 22, Mr. Charles Parry, M.P.S., Lowood, Abbey Drive, Rhos-on-Sea, Denbighs. Mr. Parry qualified in 1901.

PLUMTREE.—On October 13, Mr. Percy Malin Plumtree, M.P.S., 36 Richmond Road, Southport, Lancs, aged eighty.

RHODES.—Recently, Mr. John William Rhodes, M.P.S., 13 The Crest, Widley, Portsmouth, Hants, aged eighty-six. Mr. Rhodes was in business in Fawcett Road, Southsea, for over thirty years.

RITCHIE.—On October 19, Professor James Ritchie, C.B.E., aged seventy-six. Professor Ritchie who was emeritus professor of natural history at the University of Edinburgh, served for some years on the Pharmaceutical Society's board of examiners for Scotland.

SHARP. — AT 49 Balfour Road, Walmer, Deal, Kent, on October 26, Mrs. Winifred Mary Sharp, M.P.S., wife of Mr. R. A. Sharp, F.P.S. Mrs. Sharp qualified in 1913.

SPEAK.—On October 11, Mr. James Speak, M.P.S., 284 Derby Street, Bolton, Lancs. Mr. Speak qualified in 1924.

SPRAGUE.—On October 22, Mr. Thomas Archibald Sprague, D.Sc., F.L.S., a former deputy keeper of the herbarium at Kew Botanical Gardens, aged eighty-one. Dr. Sprague addressed an evening meeting in London of the Pharmaceutical Society before the 1939-45 war on the subject of old herbals. For many years he supervised the compilation of *Index Kewensis*.

PERSONALITIES

MR. S. F. CLARK, F.V.I. (Chemists' valuer and transfer agent), was recently installed president of Richmond, Surrey, Philanthropic Society.

MR. T. STEWART, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M. (veterinary adviser, Bengel Laboratories, Ltd.), left Ringway Airport, Manchester, on October 24 to speak at the Dutch Veterinary Congress in Amsterdam, on the treatment of iron deficiency anaemia in pigs. He will be the lone British speaker and is illustrating his lecture with the new film recently completed by his company on the same subject. Mr. Stewart was invited to address the Congress as a result of his recent paper published in the Dutch Veterinary Journal.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. E. S. DOUGHTON, M.P.S., 18 Terrace Road, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, is now the sole proprietor of the business of S. D. Doughton & Son.

MR. M. A. GUERNIER, M.P.S., transferred his pharmacy at Southsea, Hants, to 1 Marmion Road, on November 3.

Appointments

LEDA CHEMICALS, LTD., P.O. Box 500, Berk House, Portman Square, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. Montague Miller to co-ordinate the sales and development of the pharmaceutical division.

ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL, LTD., High Wycombe, Bucks, announce the appointment of Mr. E. W. Wadsworth (previously the company's northern area manager), to an executive post in charge of their new products division. Mr. A. M. McKie has been promoted northern area manager.

OVERSEAS VISIT

MR. MAURICE J. SMITH (overseas trade director, Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd.), has left the United Kingdom on a visit to subsidiary companies in West Africa.

COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses

INNOXA (ENGLAND), LTD.—Mr. M. J. Alberman has joined the board and that of Scientific Pharmacals, Ltd.

CUSSONS SONS & CO., LTD.—The company have acquired for cash the whole of the issued capital of P.C. Products, Ltd.

ILFORD, LTD.—Mr. Leslie Henry Williams (a member of the main board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), and Dr. John Avery (chairman, I.C.I. dyestuffs division) have been appointed directors of Ilford, Ltd., with effect from November 1.

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD.—Col. R. W. Wren, T.D., M.P.S., F.L.S., F.C.S., relinquishes his position as managing director, but continues as chairman of the board. Mr. L. J. Critchell (formerly sales director) has been appointed managing director.

CLINICAL AND GENERAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. — Resolutions were passed at an extraordinary meeting of the company on October 30, approving the sale to Aspro-Nicholas of the capital of Clinical Products. The chairman (Dr. S. P. Rety) said that the company would be left with 120,000 Aspro-Nicholas 5s. Ordinary shares worth approximately £120,000 and about £82,000 in cash, after allowing for the redemption of £33,275 of the Unsecured Loan stock and after paying £26,250 for certain properties and fixtures.

HORLICKS, LTD. — The chairman (Mr. O. P. Horlick) in his statement accompanying the accounts for the year ended March 31, states that the company's decline in sales to overseas markets was due mainly to the drastic restriction of Indian imports. The company was setting up a plant in India but production is not expected before mid-1959 at the earliest. The company's pharmaceutical division has continued to improve its sales both at home and abroad. For accounts see *C. & D.*, October 18, p. 413.

New Companies

P.C. = Private Company; R.O. = Registered Office

T. BROWN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire the business of chemists. Directors: Thomas Brown, M.P.S., and Gwendoline Brown. R.O.: 218 Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.5.

W. WIGGLESWORTH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalts, etc. Directors: William Wigglesworth, M.P.S., and Oliver Harding. R.O.: 1 Church Street, Slough, Bucks.

W. A. MAJOR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Austin R. A. Major, M.P.S., Marjorie A. Major. R.O.: 13 Rayleigh Road, Eastwood, Southend-on-Sea.

J. K. BOWES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, etc. Directors: Mary J. Bowes and Anne W. Peak, M.P.S. R.O.: 111 Town Lane, Dukinfield, Ches.

A. E. VOSE & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of retail chemists and druggists.

etc. Directors: Alfred E. Vose, M.P.S., and Elsie Vose, R.O.: 4 Streatham Vale, London, S.W.16.

H. J. SADLER, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £6,000. To carry on the business of retail chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Henry J. Sadler, M.P.S., Lillian Sadler, and Kenneth Taylor, M.P.S. R.O.: 1 High Street, Crawley, Sussex.

J. B. DYHOUSE, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, etc. Directors: John B. Dyhouse, M.P.S., and Dudley L. S. Taylor, M.P.S. R.O.: 211 Broadgate House, Coventry.

PORTLAND (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Nancy Lyons and June E. Nyman. R.O.: 42 Devonshire Street, London, W.1.

A. V. GLANVILLE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, etc. Directors: Albert V. Glanville, M.P.S., and Ellen G. Glanville. R.O.: 160 Kingston Road, Portsmouth, Hants.

SERTA, LTD. (P.C.). — Capital £7,600. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Lauro Resta, Tadeusz Rumian, Laurino Ferrari and Domenico Ferrari. Solicitor: Richard Newton, 199 Piccadilly, London, W.1.

D. BALLANTINE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dispensers, etc. Directors: Douglas Ballantine, Margaret Y. R. Ballantine, M.P.S. R.O.: 9 Atkyns Road, Wood Farm Estate, Oxford.

LEGAL REPORTS

Price Injunctions

In the Chancery Division on October 31, Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry had before him two motions by Macleans, Ltd., and County Laboratories, Ltd., to restrain Arthur Manny, Maple Road, Penge, London, S.E.20, from selling any goods of the plaintiffs other than at the fixed retail prices shown in their price lists. The plaintiffs alleged breach of an undertaking given by Mr. Manny in October 1957. It had been agreed to treat the motion as the trial of the action and the defendant would give a perpetual undertaking in the terms of the injunction claimed, defendant paying the plaintiff's costs. The judge made an order as agreed.

Stole Photographic Equipment

WARRINGTON magistrates recently sent to prison an ex-policeman, Joseph Alan Caddick, found guilty of stealing cameras and photographic equipment worth nearly £1,200 from Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., Horsemarket Street, between September 9 and 12. There were two further similar charges. Caddick pleaded guilty and asked for fourteen other cases to be taken into consideration. The prosecution said that Caddick was in a county police force for fifteen months but resigned before the end of his probationary period. Approximately half the stolen property had been recovered. Caddick's sentence on each count was eighteen months to run concurrently.

Thefts of Toilet Products

ONE man and thirty-two women and girls were fined in all £353 for stealing toilet products from their employers, Thomas Christy & Co., Ltd., North Lane, Aldershot. It was alleged that they either took the things themselves or asked girls working on the production belt to get them. Mr. Donald Thompson, Eggars Hill, Aldershot, was the only person to plead not guilty (to stealing a bottle of toilet water and a box of face powder). He said that as assistant to the production manager he considered that he was in a position to take items he wanted, provided it did not become a habit. The magistrates, however, found Thompson guilty and fined him £10 with 21s. costs. Prosecution in opening the case said that inquiries disclosed that articles valued at more than £600 had been stolen over a period.

Sale Without Prescription

FOR selling Seconal to a customer without a doctor's prescription, Alfred Raymond Miles, M.P.S., Chessington Road, West Ewell, was fined £20 at Epsom on October 20, and the customer, Robert Duncanson, Loxford Road, Caterham, was fined £10 for counselling and procuring Miles to commit the offence. Each was ordered to pay £2 12s. 6d. costs. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting,

said "It is important that it should be brought home to chemists that they may not use their discretion in supplying such drugs to the public." A detective who visited Miles' shop to carry out a routine inspection on July 19 found the records in order, but at the end of the prescription book he saw a piece of paper on which were named one or two drugs and the name of a public house. Miles seemed to be somewhat confused when asked about them, but eventually admitted that he had supplied Seconal capsules to Duncanson otherwise than on a prescription. They had been sent through the post to the Rose and Crown, Caterham. Duncanson freely admitted that he had asked for the capsules. Both men pleaded guilty and defending solicitor said that Duncanson had been under medical treatment for a number of years for an extreme state of tension brought on by his service in Bomber Command during the 1939-45 war. He thought he was running out of the drug and phoned Miles who was a personal friend, asking him to post the tablets to him. Actually there was a prescription from Duncanson's doctor, but that was not being dispensed, and Miles was not saying he knew of it. He was just obliging a friend. Duncanson's doctor was going away on holiday and had appreciated that he would want some tablets.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

RAISING a number of problems concerning the definitions used in the schedule to the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1958, Mr. R. E. PRENTICE said on October 29 that he hoped the Regulations would not be rejected. Mr. W. M. F. VANE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance) dealt with the problems concerning dermatitis, poisoning by BHC, and gave reasons for not accepting the general tightening of regulations for tuberculosis. The motion brought by Mr. Prentice was rejected.

Leprosy

MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH (Minister of Health) in replying to a question said there were 266 known cases of leprosy in the United Kingdom at the present time.

Emergency Laws Repeal

The Government have now issued details of the Emergency Laws (Repeal) Bill and an explanatory white paper, Emergency Legislation (C.M.D. 563, one shilling). From those it is noted that the Government wish to retain the "power to require information about and to control the prices of medical supplies required for the National Health Service, and power in appropriate cases to require information which will facilitate the determination of fair remuneration under that service."

Factories Act

On October 30 the Bill to amend the Factory Act (see p. 489) was read the first time.

SIR A. BOSSOM asked the Minister of

Health on October 31 what was the annual amount paid to individuals who stand permanently prepared to act as substitutes or duplicates for other responsible individuals engaged for duties under the National Health Service; and how much of this was borne by public funds. The reply was "None." On the same day the Government announced the appointment of a Select Committee to consider certain procedures in the House; and to report "what alterations, if any, are desirable for the more efficient dispatch of such business."

Poliomyelitis (Vaccine Distribution)

MR. A. F. BROCKWAY asked on November 4, why supplies of the anti-poliomyelitis vaccine produced by the Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., at Stoke Poges were not distributed after April; and for what period the hold-up continued. Mr. DEREK WALKER-SMITH (Minister of Health): "I understand that production difficulties intervened. I cannot yet say when the distribution of vaccine from this manufacturer will be resumed."

Supplies of Fertilisers

MR. J. S. W. ARBUTHNOT asked the President of the Board of Trade the present position of his reference to the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission of the supply of fertilisers. Mr. J. RODGERS (Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade) said the report should be ready next year.

Later, in reply to a question by Mr. W. J. OWEN, the SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. R. A. Butler) said he could hold out no prospect of Government legislation on mobile shops at present.

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued. — Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, have discontinued issuing Benefax; warehouse stocks are exhausted.

1,000-tablet Packs. — The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., The Broadway, London, S.W.19, have introduced 1,000-tablet packs of Distaquaine V 250 and Distaquaine V-K 250.

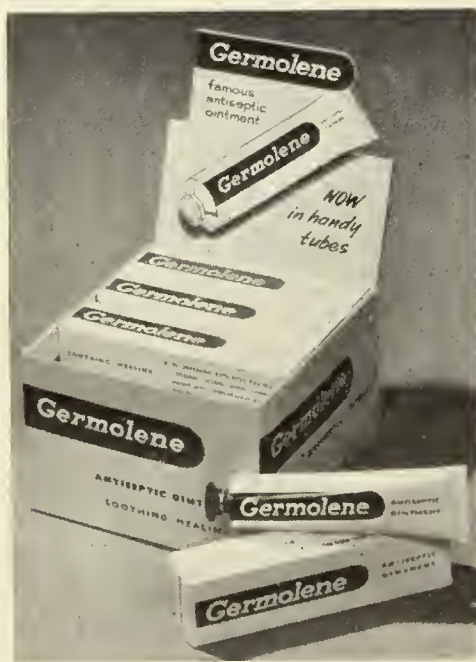
An Extra Size. — Theakrock Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., 14 York Buildings, Hastings, Sussex, have introduced a new drum, sufficient for eight baths, of their Seaglow briny baths.

A "Literal." — Actal, the new antacid of Bayer Products, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, is chemically sodium polyhydroxyaluminium monocarbonate hexitol complex (not lexitol as unfortunately printed in these columns recently).

An Additional Strength. — Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1, announce the introduction of a 25-mgm. strength of Marsilid tablets. The tablets are issued in packs of fifty and 200.

Now Nationally Distributed. — H. P. Jenkins, The Laurels, Uplands, Pen-y-groes, nr. Llanelli, Carmarthens, is now distributing his Nyasa Tonia blood wine (vinum taraxacum) on a national scale through I. Rowland James, Ltd., Swansea and Cardiff.

Available Now in Tube. — Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs, are now issuing Germolene ointment in a cartoned tube as well as



in the existing tins. The tube is ivory coloured and carries the product name in white against blue. The counter display outer holds 1 doz. tubes.

Halibut-oil Capsules. — The wholesale department of Woodfield Cooke, Ltd., 33A Old Bidston Road, Birkenhead, undertake the supply to industry of halibut-liver-oil capsules, B.P.C.—and of first-aid requirements—in bulk. The company, which has been established over a century, numbers among its clients the National Dock Labour Board, Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.

Out-of-season Discounts. — With each 12 doz. Raytone Clipovers (in one-doz. counter display pack or wallet pack, or plastic safety cases only) or Riviera sun-glasses (with plastic lenses) ordered and delivered before January 19, 1959, Walter Jameson, Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex, are supplying 1 doz. free.

Razor With Nine Settings. — A limited number of the new Gillette adjustable razor sets are being marketed during



November and December as Christmas presents. The Gillette adjustable safety razor has on the handle a dial with nine numbered settings, each setting giving a different blade exposure and shaving angle. In that way it may be adjusted to suit any type of beard or skin. A new "toggle" lever at the base of the handle is designed to enable blades to be more easily changed. Placed in a half-way position, it sets the razor head for rinsing. The makers of the razor, Gillette Razor Industries, Ltd., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, state that the razor is finished in non-tarnished gold and mounted on a base that has three flaps so that it may be used as a travel case. The base with flaps folded back, is fitted into a blue-and-gold monogrammed case, which in turn is enclosed in a carton. Twenty blue Gillette blades are included.

Change of Supplier. — The manufacture and distribution of Care preparations, the principal one of which is at present Care hand cream, is being taken over from the Jane Seymour organisation by a newly formed company, Care Laboratories, Ltd. The formula of the product has been improved to include a fine wax that gives it protective and dirt repellent properties, making it a barrier cream as well as a nourishing cream. Care is available in cartoned tubes of two sizes.

Athlete's Foot in Winter. — Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., 16 Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11, point out that athlete's foot is no longer merely a summer condition—it is encountered all the year round. For their preparation to counter the condition, Decilderm, they have produced a new crownner showcard and have made available to doctors leaflets giving instructions to the patient on the use of the product. Decilderm is issued in a puffer pack. It is not advertised to the public except by display in shops.

First Advance in Years. — County Chemical Co., Ltd., Solihull, Warwicks, announce an increase in price of their various packs of Chemico household cleanser from November 3. The advance is the first, they state, in eight

years. It is made necessary by increased overhead, raw material and transport costs. Details are given in the C. & D. weekly list of price changes, p. 514.

London Warehouse Reopened. — Barclay and Sons, Ltd., Brighton, announce that on November 10, they are reopening their London office and warehouse at Barbican House, 59 Barbican, E.C.1 (telephone: Monarch 6888-89). The office and warehouse will be, as formerly, under the personal direction of Mr. John Sorrell, and orders from customers for delivery in the London area should be sent or telephoned to Barbican. Manufacturers receiving orders from the company's London office should deliver the goods to 59 Barbican, together with two copies of the corresponding invoices.

Redesigned Pack. — County Laboratories, Ltd., Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex, announce that the tube and tube carton of Brylcreem have been redesigned. The new design makes use



of a parabola shape already popularised in Canada and the United States; its background is in red with a silver overprinting for the Brylcreem crown and for the product description. Contents of the tube are unaltered, and there is no change of price. From now until the end of the Christmas season the Brylcreem home dispenser is being packed in a special gift sleeve printed in gold, red and black on a pale blue background. For stockists who wish to bring existing stocks into line with the special gift packs, additional sleeves may be obtained from the sales and display representatives of the company.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

Projector Not Viewer. — Gnome Photographic Products, Ltd., Caerphilly Road, Cardiff, point out that their 150-watt Alphax minor apparatus is a projector, as correctly described in the text of a paragraph published last week, not as incorrectly referred to in the side-head.

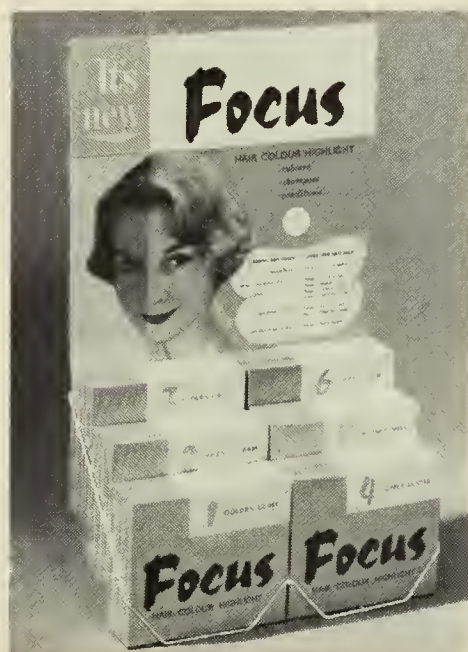
A New Tape Recorder. — Philips Electrical, Ltd., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, have added to their range of tape recorders a new model, the EL 3527, which supersedes the AG 8109. The EL 3527 is a portable twin-track instrument incorporating a printed circuit. It weighs 21 lb., and is supplied complete with 5-in. reel of standard tape, take-up spool and sensitive crystal microphone; a compartment is provided for stowing the microphone and the mains lead when not in use.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Skin Detergent.—Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, are marketing a new product, Genatosan skin bar, a synthetic detergent tablet for skin cleansing. The skin bar is based on a combination of long-chain sulphated fatty alcohols which produce a ready lather when mixed with water, removing grease and superficial debris from the skin surface. The use of Genatosan skin bar is indicated in such conditions as acne, where the skin lesions are characteristically associated with the over-activity of the sebaceous glands.

Nationally Advertised Analgesic.—Universal Laboratories, Ltd., 137 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent, are commencing on November 7 a national ad-

Semi-permanent Hair Colouriser.—Toni Cosmetics division of Gillette Industries, Ltd., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, are launching a new semi-permanent hair colouriser, Focus,



by means of a concentrated national campaign in the Press. Focus is the result of research which has centred on producing a semi-permanent colour highlight that may be applied easily without staining. The result is essentially a dye based in a shampoo. The dye is understood to penetrate the substance of the hair fibre so that one application lasts for five or six weeks. It does not change the basic colour of the hair, but gives it "bright colour" or highlight. The range comprises six shades (golden glint, chestnut sheen, hazel gleam, auburn lights, copper lustre and dark glow). Each is numbered and packed in transparent wrapped carton of a different colour.

Convertible Compact.—A. S. Brown & Co. (Mfg.), Ltd., 79 Coborn Road, London, E.3, include in their range of compacts a "double de luxe" powder



compact, convertible for cream powder or loose powder and having an inner lid; all important features of the com-

pact are patented. The loose-powder container is removed by simply pressing a button on the back of the compact, and just as easily fitted back again. It may be used as an independent compact, and is available in varied finishes.

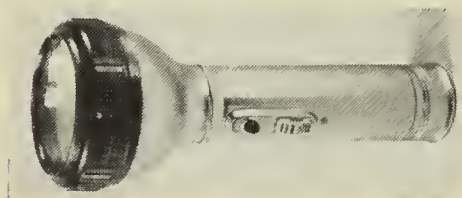
Air Freshener in Hanging Pack.—New Hygiene, Ltd., 266 Holloway Road, N.7, have produced for their new Scentinel air-freshening and anti-moth



tablet a hanging pack specially suitable for use in wardrobes. In use a protective transparent wrapper is removed from which it is returned to its cardboard pack, and a perforated tab is pressed out to enable the carton to hang from a hook.

Christmas Packs.—Steiner Products, Ltd., 66 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have specially dressed their hand milk for the Christmas trade in a silver foil carton overprinted in aubergine. A new presentation of Steiner's "Mink" perfume is in a clear French crystal bottle and in a French-made box of grey embossed with gold medallions and linked with mink paper. The perfume is available in ½-oz., 2-oz. and purser sizes, and there are corresponding 8-oz. and 4-oz. packs of "Mink" toilet water.

Searchlight Torch.—Chloride Batteries, Ltd., Clifton Junction, Manchester, are marketing a chromium-plated two-cell searchlight torch, the Drydex,



with a red plastic head. The torch has a plastic lens, pre-focus bulb and "carry ring" on the base; it is 7½ in. long and has a 3¼-in. diameter head. Two Drydex T21 dry cells are loaded through the base.

vertising campaign for their new analgesic product Dascote. Dascote is a compression-coated tablet having a core of aspirin and phenacetin and an outer coating of an antacid (dihydroxy aluminium sodium carbonate). The coating is claimed to afford protection from the acid irritation which might otherwise be caused by the aspirin. The packs are containers of sixteen and twenty-eight.

Toilet Preparations for Men.—An Ambassador series of toilet preparations for men is being launched by Zygmunt, Ltd., 42 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.



The range includes an anti-perspirant and deodorant; a hair oil; a soap (pack of three 6-oz. bars), and Vitamix hair tonic (with or without oil) and after-shave cream, as well as talc, after-shave lotion and "pre-lotion" for use with electric dry shavers. The series has been formulated for British tastes so that "the most fastidious cannot complain that Ambassador preparations offend by being obtrusive."

NORTHERN IRELAND HEALTH BOARD

Amendments to drug testing scheme

REPORTING on the drug testing scheme at a meeting of the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board in Belfast in September, Mr. W. Birnie (assistant secretary) said that discussions had taken place between the Board and the Local Pharmaceutical Committee and certain amendments had been agreed. Those had been submitted to the Ministry of Health and Local Government on June 16 and were still under consideration. Dispensing by unsupervised unqualified assistants was still being considered.

Mr. A. W. Kernahan (pharmaceutical officer) submitted a letter to the pharmaceutical advisory committee from a proprietor, informing the Board that he would not be able to provide pharmaceutical services at a branch. He hoped, however, to resume the service late in September. The committee took a serious view of the lack of provision made by the chemist to ensure continuity of service and as that was the second occasion it was agreed that he should be informed that any recurrence would be referred to the services committee. Two proprietor pharmacists were warned by the committee that they were required to have a pharmacist in attendance during contract hours.

The drug pricing committee considered a letter from the secretary of

the Local Pharmaceutical Committee stating that in the opinion of the Committee the Board, as the hirers of apparatus (a flowmeter and a humidifier) from a chemist, should be responsible for the safe return of the apparatus. It was agreed to refer the matter to the Ministry of Health and Local Government.

The pharmaceutical officer produced three prescriptions for oxygen cylinders and a letter in which the chemist concerned claimed a refund of the amount paid for carriage. Apparently the chemist was not aware of a regular collection service. The pharmaceutical advisory committee agreed to seek the approval of the Ministry to the refund for the outward journey.

Mr. Kernahan submitted a prescription on which a doctor had prescribed and the chemist had supplied a replacement ureterostomy outfit. The Drug Tariff did not make provision for such an outfit. The committee agreed to seek approval for payment.

Mr. W. H. Boyd, M.P.S.N.I., reminded the committee that that was the last occasion on which Dr. M. F. Leslie would act as chairman of the drug pricing committee. He paid tribute to Dr. Leslie's work. Mr. H. G. Campbell, M.P.S.N.I., associated himself with the remarks and Dr. Leslie replied.

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE

Proceedings at October meeting

THE RESIDENT SECRETARY (Dr. G. H. Macmorran) reported to the Executive of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society at its meeting on October 22 that representation had been made by the Scottish Home Department to the Society regarding the illegal use of Cymag for salmon poaching. On inquiry by an inspector, it was found that relatively little Cymag was being sold by pharmacists, and it ultimately became apparent that much of it was being sold illegally by listed sellers of Part II poisons. Meetings had been held with the distributors of Cymag, who had been very co-operative, and had supplied a list of all their customers for Cymag. A letter had been sent out to all those shopkeepers and where necessary the inspector was following up with a visit.

A letter was read from Mr. C. G. Drummond thanking the Executive for their kind message on his retiral from the Executive. A list of examiners who had been nominated for election by the Council as members of the board of examiners for Scotland for 1959 was circulated. Those nominations had been accepted by the Council of the Society and had been forwarded to the Privy Council for approval. The reports on July and September 1958 examinations were received.

The resident secretary was instructed to circularise all pharmacies in Scotland to inquire whether the owners would be willing to accept pupils for practical training. A list of pharmacies willing to take pupils would then be sent to

all branch secretaries and heads of schools of pharmacy to assist students to find convenient premises. THE CHAIRMAN also suggested that a scheme started by the Stirling Branch should be extended to other branches.

It was reported that, since last meeting, no person resident in Scotland had been registered as a "student"; the total for the year so far remaining at twenty. In accordance with the usual practice, a letter had been addressed to the heads of schools of pharmacy in Scotland, asking for information regarding the number of applications received and the number admitted for the present session in their respective schools. The replies showed that only in Aberdeen and Edinburgh had students been refused admission through lack of accommodation. In Edinburgh that was due to temporary difficulties owing to reconstruction of a biology laboratory. It was noted that forty-two students had been admitted for the course leading to the entrance examination.

Evening scientific meetings are to be held as follows:—November 14, Professor Alexander Kennedy (professor of psychological medicine, University of Edinburgh). "The Psychology of Clinical Trials." January 14 or 16, Dr. R. E. Verney, Edinburgh. February 18, Dr. James Crossland, Physiology Department, University of St. Andrews. March 18 or 20, speaker from Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.

THE CHAIRMAN reported that he had had pleasure in representing the Execu-

tive at the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Llandudno. He had been very impressed by the symposium session on the "Evaluation of New Drugs." The professional sessions had been very well attended but he felt that the discussion on the pharmacist's responsibilities to his post-graduate student had been disappointing.

A letter was reported from the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes intimating that at their national conference held in June 1958, the following resolution was passed: "That the public should be educated by every means including Press and B.B.C. as to the danger of the indiscriminate use of sedatives, and of their harmful cumulative effect." The resident secretary was instructed to send a reply indicating that the Executive was in general sympathy.

It was reported that a prescription book relating to the "New Town of Edinburgh," dated 1849, had been received from Mrs. Spence, 24 N.W. Circus Place, Edinburgh, together with a catalogue of drugs and chemicals dated 1836 and a book of recipes for pills. Mrs. Spence had also donated a book with lock and key of patent medicines from the business of John Robertson & Co.

Correspondence

Public Relations

SIR,—I have read your leader this week (*C. & D.*, November 1, p. 475) on the need for a public relations officer for pharmacy. Several of us locally have been discussing this very need. We feel that our *confrères* generally are quite undeserving of the disparaging press they frequently receive, but as individuals lack the platform and spokesmen to present their case fairly and cogently. We calculate that a P.R.O. drawing £2,000 a year plus, say, £500 expenses would cost each chemist retailer 5s. a year, which would be well repaid. Have any approaches been made to the Pharmaceutical Society's Council or elsewhere? What about branch secretaries framing resolutions on those lines for next year's Branch Representatives' meeting?

KEITH JENKINS,
Bovingdon, Herts

Aspirin Dangers

SIR,—The attention of the public has been drawn to the dangers of internal hæmorrhage caused by aspirin by recent articles in the *Daily Express* and *Daily Telegraph*. Although those reports, based on authoritative work, must have alerted a section of the public to the fact that aspirin may not be the ideal panacea, this "stand-by" is consumed in vast quantities. It appears right that the public should be educated to the fact that aspirin may not be without serious side-effects. The retail pharmacist is best able to do that, perhaps with the co-operation of aspirin manufacturers by including suitable warnings on labels. The reports provide further evidence in favour of the distribution of even apparently harmless medical preparations through pharmacies only.

(MRS.) Y. C. HAINSBY, M.P.S.,
Epsom, Surrey

PROGRESS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

Subjects dealt with at Association's recent congress

THE papers presented at the seventy-sixth annual Congress of the British Veterinary Association held at Douglas, Isle of Man, in September indicate the diversity of problems with which the veterinary profession is now dealing. The following notes deal with some of the topics under discussion.

Metabolic Diseases

Metabolic diseases are well recognised diseases occurring mainly in cattle and sheep, in which abnormal changes can be demonstrated in the chemical composition of the blood. They include acetonæmia and pregnancy toxæmia, milk fever and lambing sickness, lactation and grass tetany, and hypomagnesiæmia in ewes. All have become increasingly important during recent years, and it is commonly held that the disorders are often associated with progressive farming methods. The diet of animals eating grass throughout the winter may be short of metabolites such as calcium and magnesium; and when the same animals are turned out in spring they may again be feeding on grass deficient in those elements. Thus the increased incidence of those deficiency diseases may arise from the advent of modern methods of feeding and management. Evidence is accumulating that the application of nitrogen to pastures, particularly in the form of sulphate of ammonia, depresses the uptake by the plants of both magnesium and copper. Abrupt changes in diet also represent an important factor in the cause of metabolic disturbances. Hypomagnesiæmia, either alone or with hypocalcæmia, is known to occur commonly in ewes when they have been moved on to green cereal crops that have been dressed with artificial manures a short time previously. The causes of metabolic diseases are still obscure, but it is agreed that nutrition and stress resulting in physiological dysfunction are involved.

Milk Fever

Milk fever is invariably associated with hypocalcæmia, the calcium level in some cases being as low as 3 mgm. per cent. (10 mgm. per cent. is normal). The use of calcium borogluconate injections is a well established treatment, but only in recent years has the value of vitamin D for prevention been recognised. The failure to mobilise calcium from the skeletal reserves may be due to a failure of the parathyroid glands to secrete sufficient hormone, or the hormone may be rendered temporarily inactive by some metabolic condition in the tissues at parturition. Thus the calcæmic effect of massive doses of vitamin D may be the result of a parathyroid replacement action, which provides for the maintenance of high blood calcium levels during the post-partum period. The feeding of 15 million units of vitamin D night and morning for three to seven days pre-partum to cows that have previously been affected with milk fever has proved an effective prophylactic.

Ketosis

The incidence of ketosis, a condition that results from the accumulation in the blood of ketone bodies such as acetone, aceto-acetic acid and beta-hydroxybutyric acid (products of fat breakdown), may be reduced by maintaining a balanced food intake, avoiding so far as possible digestive upsets, and making food changes gradually. Feeding a good production ration balanced for both carbohydrates and protein is advised. Present methods of treating ketosis may be divided into four groups:—For correcting hypoglycæmia and raising carbohydrate reserves the injection of glucose, or the oral administration of glucose precursors such as sodium propionate, glycerin and propylene glycol; the use of hormones, particularly ACTH, cortisone and its derivatives; the use of substances essential for the intermediate metabolism of carbohydrate: experimental studies of sodium ethyl oxalacetate and of oxalacetic acid have been made; and drugs such as chloral hydrate and sodium bicarbonate are widely used, alone or combined with carbohydrate therapy.

Respiratory Disease of Poultry

The severity and types of respiratory symptoms in poultry depend not only on the type of infection but also on the virulence of the casual agent, age, general resistance of the birds and the systems of management. Outbreaks may be roughly divided into two clinical categories. The first comprise those which mainly affect the lower respiratory passages without obvious nasal discharge or sinusitis due to infectious bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, mild Newcastle disease or aspergillosis. A short course and a low mortality coupled with a severe and sharp drop in egg production is suggestive of infectious bronchitis or Newcastle disease, but a considerable mortality with much more severe symptoms is indicative of I.L.T. (infectious laryngotracheitis).

In the second category the outbreaks are accompanied by obvious coryza with nasal discharge and distended sinuses, with or without lower respiratory symptoms. The disease is usually prolonged, and has a chronic effect on growth and egg production. The spread of infection is rapid in batteries, deep-litter or broiler houses. Such outbreaks are likely to be chronic respiratory disease (C.R.D.).

PREVENTION AND CONTROL: In countries where Newcastle disease (fowl pest) and infectious bronchitis are widespread, the main control measure is vaccination. Some vaccines are administered parenterally, some by dropping into the eyes and nose, and others by addition to the drinking water or by spraying prepared vaccines over the birds. Against I.L.T. the vaccine is prepared from a fully virulent virus grown in chick embryo; it is applied by brushing on to the mucous membrane of the cloaca.

In Great Britain Newcastle disease is controlled by the slaughter policy, and a vaccine is available. No official policy has been laid down for the control of other respiratory diseases, mainly because they have not been a serious problem in this country. But today, with the rapid growth of intensive poultry husbandry, the problem is likely to become more evident. Antibiotics and other chemotherapeutic agents have an assured place in the control of certain respiratory diseases. Fowl coryza caused by *Hæmophilus gallinarum* responds favourably to sulphathiazole and streptomycin and the antibiotics are used to check the secondary bacterial infection which follows other respiratory diseases.

Ear Diseases in Dogs and Cats

Thorough cleansing of the ear canal of the dog or cat is a necessary preliminary for successful treatment. For such cleansing a 5 per cent. solution of salicylic acid in castor oil and spirit is used to loosen and soften debris, and bring most of the material to the surface, where it can be swabbed out with cotton wool. Where bacterial infection exists, the various intramammary preparations are applied; they have the advantage of a non-irritant base. Penicillin with or without streptomycin is the first choice for systemic use, and broad-spectrum antibiotics such as aureomycin and neomycin are used for topical application.

Parasitic otitis accounts for a high proportion of cases of external ear disease in the cat. It is invariably due to the presence of *Otodectes cynotis* in the external auditory canal. Scratching of the ears is always noted to some extent, and in many cases the mites can be seen with the naked eye. The lining of the external ear canal reacts to the mite by producing a hard, dark-brown exudate. Treatment is by the vigorous use of acaricidal agents, the best of which has proved to be a lotion containing dimethyldiphenylene disulphide. That has both a keratolytic and an anti-parasitic actions and is applied at 7-10-day intervals. In severe cases the treatment may be supplemented by interim dressings containing 0.175 per cent. gamma BHC and 0.5 per cent. benzyl cresol.

Other Diseases

In sarcoptic mange in dogs consistent success has resulted from treatment with a shampoo based on benzene hexachloride in soap powder, followed by dressings of 33 per cent. benzyl benzoate emulsion. Kennel dogs have also responded to applications every third day of an oily dressing based on sulphur, rape oil, tar oil and mercury ointment. For cases of demodectic mange, a cream containing 0.1 per cent. of benzene hexachloride is applied on alternate days, in conjunction with an ointment of 3 per cent. salicylic acid. The animal is washed with tetraethylthiuram monosulphide soap once a week, and treatment is continued for a month. For ringworm and mange the

lesions of ringworm in dogs and surrounding areas are dressed every third day with a cream containing 1 per cent. of eugenol and 0.06 per cent. of phenylmercuric acetate. Neglected cats are usually affected by mange, suffering intense irritation. Treatment consists of clipping the affected area, washing the animal in derris shampoo and treating the affected area every third day with a cream of benzene hexachloride (0.1 per cent.). In addition to causing severe irritation, fleas in cats may set up an allergic dermatitis, resulting in weeping areas that may become infected. Treatment of the infestation consists of washing the animal in a bath containing BHC and then dusting with an insecticidal powder. Alopecia may arise in dogs and cats as the result of thyroid or sex-gland disorders. With the former, the condition develops around the neck, with the latter in the flank region. Treatment with thyroid begins with a dose of gr. 1 daily for a 10-lb. dog, and the pulse rate is taken at weekly intervals, the dosage being increased by degrees until the rate is considered normal. A period of four to six months may be necessary to obtain a good coat growth. When alopecia is due to sex-gland dysfunction, surgical treatment is often given. In male dogs, following castration, a

daily dose of 10 mgm. of methyl testosterone is given for a month. In neutered cats alopecia is relatively common. A good response in males follows implants of testosterone 25-50 mgm. and the females show improvement on a minute dose of stilboestrol gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ every third day for three weeks.

Lumpy wool or mycotic dermatitis is a new disease in sheep. It has become increasingly serious in Britain during recent years. Infected flocks have been found in 28 counties and in the Isle of Man, and whilst there is a concentration in western areas severe outbreaks have also occurred in eastern regions. The reports have been mainly from the fine woolled breeds, for example cluns. The causative organism is an aerobic actinomycete, *Dermatophilus dermatonomus*, which gives rise to scabby lesions often with intense irritation. As a result, hidden zones of scabs are found in the wool with active lesions on the skin. The size of the affected areas varies from small scattered foci to large extensive areas sometimes involving the whole of the back and flanks. The economic importance lies in the devaluation of the wool when it is graded. Some measure of success has been achieved by treatment of affected animals with a copper sulphate dip.

served in chemists' shops by girls "just out of school." Admittedly the chemist remained responsible, but that fact demonstrated again the change from the personal service of twenty or thirty years ago.

Sir Hugh reminded the meeting that the Minister of Health had power under the National Health Service Act to prescribe what staff should be provided, but had never done so.

Better Containers Often Needed

Present standards of finish of dispensed medicines in many pharmacies were far removed from those of pre-war days, and Sir Hugh exhorted pharmacists not to wait until they were told to do better. There were in general no regulations on containers, but tablets ought to be dispensed in screw-capped bottles, and ointments in pots. Pharmacists should not wait until their remuneration went up before using such containers. They should do it to uphold the Minister's reputation, and then go to the Minister for payment. The relationships among pharmacists had improved, but there was still not enough understanding and co-operation. There were rota breakers. There was advertising from time to time, with the bigger firms often the offenders. Sir Hugh believed that pharmacists were giving the public a good pharmaceutical service, better than in highly centralised countries or in Scandinavia. In Britain the pharmacy was nearer the patient's home and there was a personal interest in the patient.

He concluded by asking for closer collaboration with doctors, better public relations, and an insistence on the highest attainable standards and brilliant execution of the job to be done. Pharmacy would thus continue as a personal, and not as the impersonal, service found in some other countries.

MR. W. E. NEWBOLD (branch chairman) welcomed Dr. R. E. Frears (secretary of the local branch of the British Medical Association) and invited questions.

MR. D. M. CROSSLAND referred to the increasing numbers of prescriptions for proprietary preparations and asked whether they should be dispensed anonymously or in the maker's original package. SIR HUGH said that, if the doctor had expressed his views on the matter, there could be no question, but if the doctor had no views the labels and literature should be left on. DR. FREARS suggested that the labels should be left on but that literature should be removed, because if patients were to read about side-effects many of them would be sure to suffer from them! To that SIR HUGH replied that the doctor should educate his patient to pay no attention to references to side-effects.

MR. S. BALDREY suggested that, in view of disagreement on the labelling of proprietary medicines, the Society should approach the B.M.A. to obtain doctors' views. SIR HUGH said there was a joint B.M.A. committee that could discuss the matter, though circumstances varied so much that he thought it could be left to the pharmacist's good sense. He suggested that local branches of the Society should consider joint meetings with B.M.A. branches to discuss the problem.

PERSONAL RELATIONS IN N.H.S.

Sir Hugh Linstead on changing practices

SPEAKING at the October meeting of the Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on "Personal Relations in the Health Service," SIR HUGH LINSTAD, M.P. (a secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society), said that health authorities were dogged with matters of finance and organisation. They should not have to spend so much of their energy deciding how to divide the available money between the various branches of the Service, but should be able to devote more time to looking after human beings.

In the Health Service a large number of unpaid voluntary workers were engaged, though the impression in the United States seemed to be that the Service was run entirely by paid officials. There was a danger of "souring" the voluntary workers.

Sir Hugh referred to his recent visit to Poland, where they had a different conception of a health service. Pharmacies there, he said, were generally substantial. There might be twelve pharmacists in an establishment, and that resulted in an impersonal service, and a complete absence of the friendly relationship enjoyed in Britain. Because the pharmacies were large they were fewer in number, and patients frequently had to travel much further than in England. In France, Belgium, Italy and Austria there was increasing use of friendly societies, and in Italy it seemed that the societies would eventually conduct chemists' shops and probably hospitals.

"Our own future depends on the high individual standards of pharmacists," declared Sir Hugh. "Today there are improved standards of relationship between doctor and pharmacists. Before the National Health Service we had the dispensing doctor and the pre-

scribing pharmacist, both now almost extinct." Nobody, however, had thought so deeply as he should about the relationship. Seldom was there a joint meeting of doctors and pharmacists. Why should there not be a medical club, where all independent practitioners should gather to discuss questions of common interest?

A Field to Explore

One big field that doctors and pharmacists should explore together was that of proprietary medicines, because neither profession was "getting to grips with the problem." The younger doctors appeared to have little training in writing a full prescription, and compounding, which once was always done in the shop, today was done in the factory, and pharmacists "sat back and watched it happen." It might be found in a few years that 80-90 per cent. of prescriptions would call for proprietaries. "Where will our skill be then?"

After leaving medical schools, doctors were "at sea," and turned to medical representatives for information. That was not right; the doctor should turn to the pharmacist.

Sir Hugh referred to the recent decision of the Restrictive Practices Court (C. & D., October 18, p. 416) on C.F., and suggested that it was not going to make a great difference, because manufacturers could still control distribution and the prices that were to be charged for their products. The Court had publicly presented well-balanced evidence for and against the chemist, but had decided that the chemist did not safeguard the public when he handed out medicine. The reason put forward by one person for that decision was that every member of the court had, from time to time, been

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The C.F. Judgment

THE masterly lucidity with which Mr. Justice Devlin presented the judgment of the Restrictive Practices Court on the C.F. agreement (p. 492) will come as poor consolation to those pharmacists and others who have worked so hard, since the Federation was founded, to promote its objects. As constituted, the Federation has now to be accepted as finished, not any the less because the Court has issued no injunction, his Lordship holding the Federation to be composed of persons of the highest standing who will not persevere with an agreement once it has been ruled contrary to the public interest.

It is important to note that that ruling was tied precisely to the definition of public interest given or implied in the clauses of the Restrictive Practices Act. The introductory paragraphs of the judgment expressly disclaim that the Court has any function to make pronouncements of public policy as to whether medicines should be sold by drug-store owners, grocers, etc. He and his colleagues never departed by one iota from the Act and its wording. Within those limits their decision is now seen to be inevitable, though the Federation was, we believe, not alone in supposing beforehand that the Court would pronounce on the general principle whether the C.F. agreement operated in the public interest. The Federation's case was clearly aimed at demonstrating that the agreement promoted the public interest in a wider sense, and not in the restricted sense of the Act, and could not, therefore, succeed.

The Federation was under the double disadvantage of having to act as guinea-pig in creating procedural precedents in a new court set up on a reversal of the innocent-until-found-guilty principle, yet of having to "bat first." Not surprisingly it failed to produce evidence on a number of points on which it is easy now to see that evidence would have been valuable (since they were subjects of express mention by the President).

Other associations still to appear before the Court may gather the benefit of that experience, but for the Chemists Federation there is no second chance. Beyond a "reasonable" time in which to put its house in order it has no longer the ability to act along the lines it was founded to pursue.

Some of the statements made in the judgment will fall harshly on the ears of chemists. "We believe that the vast majority of proprietary medicines sold by chemists are sold over the counter frequently by unqualified assistants without any inquiry being made, just

in the same way as they are in drug stores or general shops," hits them at the very point of their professional pride and self-esteem. Many of them know that, however true it is, the demands of the dispensary deprive them of the opportunity of spending all their time in contact with customers. In one detail the Court was less than fair to the standards committee of the Federation. Its suggestion was that the work of the Committee was good but superfluous, duplicating similar work by the Proprietary Association of Great Britain and other bodies. Yet the "code of standards of advertising practice" affects only Press, television and poster advertisements, leaving the manufacturer a free hand as to what statements he makes on his literature and labels. The standards committee has been examining those media and calling for modifications when necessary. An apparent paradox of the line of argument of the President is that if the Federation had been more successful as a monopoly it would have had an easier case to make, since it appeared to be inferred that, as about half the total sales of advertised medicines went through non-chemists, and the Federation had been conducting its propaganda since 1935, it had failed to establish a need for its existence.

The question arises, of course, "Where do we go from here?" Manufacturers who still conscientiously consider it the wise and proper course to supply only to retail chemists will no doubt continue to do so, as they have a right to do under the Act. Indeed, several have announced their intention to adhere to that policy. Newspaper stories under such headlines as "MEDICINE FIRMS DEFY COURT" only show ignorance of the true nature of the decision. As we see it the Court disapproved of an agreement which contained restrictive clauses. That agreement must now be broken up, and each individual, whether retailer, wholesaler, or manufacturer must decide his selling policy individually, without collaboration. As Mr. Roche (counsel for the Federation) expressed it in Court after the judgment: "This Court is not concerned in any way with the way in which any one individual conducts his business. What the Court is concerned with . . . are agreements."

Companies, if any, that joined C.F. to gain easier entry to the market may now consider relaxing their supply restrictions. The position of wholesalers is somewhat different. Those who were on the C.F. list will presumably consult the policies of individual manufacturers in order to know how they should deal with their respective products. Wholesalers who were not on the list will be clamouring for supplies, and the less enthusiastic among the C.F. manufacturers may be inclined to open the door to them at once.

Most pharmacists will find it difficult to view the C.F. case in the cold legal manner of the Restrictive Practices Court. They are too closely concerned with getting a living in a highly competitive world. We hope that the inroads upon their turnover as a result of new retailers taking up the sale of medicinal products will be less extensive than has been feared. But everybody must be prepared for cruel competition.

Perhaps there are clues in the judgment as to what future policies should be. Since what is the public interest is defined by Parliament and not by the Court, action by chemists to influence public opinion—and in turn the House of Commons—is an obvious course. Since merely handing out any advertised medicine asked for by the customer puts the chemist on a par with un-

qualified traders, the time may have come to refuse to stock any product that does not satisfy the professional conscience of the pharmacist. Since the elements that distinguish the pharmacist from other traders are his expert knowledge, his technical skill, and his code of standards of professional conduct, the pharmacist's path to success may lie in some return to "own remedies."

These are but first thoughts on the judgment. There will be the occasion and the need to return to the subject, especially after the council of the Federation has met and issued a statement on the situation with which it is faced.

Aspirin Again Under Suspicion

SINCE 1938 it has been known that aspirin could cause gastrointestinal bleeding but statistical information has hitherto been strangely lacking in view of the tons of aspirin that have been consumed since it was introduced half a century ago. It was probably more than coincidental that three reports on the subject were published in the medical Press in the week ended November 1, all of which attempted to add to the knowledge on the problem. Stubbé (*Brit. med. J.*, 1958, **ii**, 1062) reported that occult loss of blood in the faeces had been proved to occur in about 70 per cent. of the 180 persons to whom aspirin tablets had been administered. He also claimed to have proved conclusively that aspirin was the cause of that loss of blood, as the phenomena appeared to be reproducible. Administration of powdered aspirin suspended in water was also found to produce the same results. Coated aspirin tablets did not prevent a positive benzidine reaction in the majority of cases tested. Coated sodium salicylate tablets gave no positive results. In another paper Summerskill and Alvarez (*Lancet*, 1958, **ii**, 925) drew attention to cases of anaemia attributable to salicylates. Their observations were based upon two case histories covering three and eight years respectively. Laboratory tests in the former case showed a considerable fall in blood haemoglobin level, despite the administration of oral and parenteral iron. The second case to some extent paralleled the first, as the patient was eventually "stabilised" at a reduced salicylate intake without the necessity of iron therapy to maintain the blood haemoglobin level.

In another paper (*idem*, 920) the same authors reported that a controlled investigation supported the hypothesis of a causal relationship between salicylate consumption and massive gastrointestinal haemorrhage from peptic ulcer. In the cases observed, occult blood was found after the intake of soluble and insoluble aspirin, but non-salicylate analgesics did not influence the stool occult-blood content.

The reports raise some questions that require answers. For example, What damage, if any, may arise from the current uncontrolled use of aspirin in the treatment of the minor malaise and discomfort of children? What influence has the taking of millions of aspirins annually on the incidence of anaemia?

The risks seem pre-eminently to suggest one of those instances in which customers for large quantities of aspirin might be tactfully advised to seek the guidance of a doctor or advised to reduce dosage to a minimum. The analgesic value of the drug is, of course, fully recognised but high dosage for that effect alone is clearly to be deprecated.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

A STATEMENT by Pendennis in an article "Playing the Agency Game" (*Observer*, October 26) that "as many agency men will admit, medical advertising can sail pretty close to the wind" will not be news to pharmacists. However, the broad indication which he gives of the activities of the agencies may be surprising, especially when it is appreciated that "they all run on a commission, taking between 10 and 15 per cent. of the 'billing'." Possibly it is still less generally recognised that the agencies probably originated from the local shopkeeper who accepted advertisements for newspapers during the eighteenth century. For his services the shopkeeper was allowed to retain a discount by the publisher. The system has since continued to develop to the advantage of advertiser, publisher, agent, and no doubt shopkeeper. Whether the consumer is also included among the beneficiaries is a question that Pendennis perhaps prudently ignored.



ALLEGATIONS, often made in Parliament and elsewhere, that the practice of pharmaceutical companies in sending representatives to call on doctors is not only unnecessary and time-consuming to the doctor, but contributes to the expense of the National Health Service, were recently examined by Dr. Audrey Z. Baker (medical research department, Vitamins, Ltd.) (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1958, **ii**, 1097). Armed with a blank card bearing six questions, each with either three or four "stock" answers, representatives interviewed 3,535 doctors, of whom only 126 failed to co-operate. An analysis of the replies showed that 86 per cent. "almost always" saw medical representatives, 13 per cent. saw them "often." Two calls a year were preferred by 55 per cent. of doctors, and three calls a year by 31 per cent. From the survey it seems that 81 per cent. of doctors prefer to obtain information about the company's products from its representatives and only 13 per cent. through the post. Except in the London area, over one-third of all doctors interviewed "seldom or hardly ever" read advertisements in the medical Press. A good case is made out for the medical representative on the basis of the company's "poll" but the sceptical may say that, as the information was collected by the representative himself, it was biased.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY SILLY STUFF TO TAKE

From *Village Idylls*, by S. L. Bensusan

"How do you howd, Mary?" inquired Mrs. Wospottle graciously, her sharp eye travelling instinctively to the medicine bottle only half concealed on the corner of the mantel-piece. "But there, I don't want to ask. I could tell directly minute I set me fet in th' room you bin took poorly, an' sent f'r that doctor man. That's very aggravatin', seein' it's me what's kep' ye from ailin' anything all these years."

"That worn't me," pleaded Mrs. Wiseman earnestly; "that were me stepson Joc. He should say I must see Dr. Guiver, an' he no more to do but bin an' fetched him."

"An' he give ye some o' his silly stuff to take, I s'pose," said Mrs. Wospottle gloomily. "An' that ain't done ye any good. That boy Joc allus was a fool, drat him."

"Your medicine's better than his'n," admitted Mrs. Wiseman, "an' I owe ye a shillin' f'r th' last two bottles. But I can't get up street to draw me pension, though I got three weeks owin'. Dr. Guiver sez I ain't to stir out."

"Don't you take no heed o' that," advised Mrs. Wospottle. "If you don't goo an' anything happen to ye, th' Govinment keep th' money. An' who is to pay Dr. Guiver f'r comin' interferin'?"

"Govinment, I suppose," said Mrs. Wiseman, after thinking hard.

"Now you got it, Mary," declared Mrs. Wospottle triumphantly. "Govinment got th' money an' give it to old Guiver. He don't want you should take it. Cunnin' old rogue as ever I sec is James Guiver. Don't 'now nothin' about half th' stars, ne yet the planets."

"OPEN SHOP"

AN UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST IN RETAIL PRACTICE

E. C. TENNER



A YEAR ago pharmacists were busy dealing with "Asian 'flu." This autumn, at any rate in my part of the world, there are a great number of what must (*faut de mieux*) be called "nasty colds." Aspirin, that miracle drug, is in heavy counter demand in all its various forms, but we are now missing the epidemic numbers of EC10's that were mounting to our credit last November. Such thoughts as these naturally engender the query: What is happening to the dispensing costs inquiry? The nation's teachers complain that they should have waited as long as two years to receive an offer of a 5 per cent. salary increase. How long do we chemists patiently wait for a fair settlement of our costs and a fair profit? Again, how long is the Minister of Health to go on denying us the equity of the full pricing of EC10's dispensed? How long will we passively put up with what seems so unfair?

Pre-Budget Buying

Just look at the way we were robbed by the Government when they reduced purchase tax last spring. Do we make any effective protest? Do we explain our loss to the public and ask for the justice of compensation? We seem hypnotised into submission. We allow the Government to raid our working capital to assist their financial policy while doing nothing about any recompense for us because they say we cannot produce a "fiddle-proof" scheme for it. Somehow we must place fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Government the entire responsibility of repaying to us, whenever they take them off, the taxes which we have been forced to pay in advance.

It seems highly probable that next Spring will see further purchase-tax reductions, and those will undoubtedly be made once again at our expense unless we make a successful protest against the unfair treatment we have received. I have heard at least one retail chemist advocate the policy of buying, after Christmas, all requirements in weekly quantities from a wholesaler until the next Budget-danger period is passed. That would at least minimise any purchase-tax loss by reducing stocks to an absolute minimum. Loss of quantity discounts would be heavily outweighed by the amount of tax loss prevented.

Perhaps it is in fear of some such buying holiday after Christmas that certain manufacturers have been up to all sorts of devices to induce us to lay in extra heavy stocks now of lines that would not normally be purchased until the New Year. But why should we have to take expensive action to protect ourselves from the Government's unfair behaviour? Surely in a democratic country it is for the Government to protect a minority class of taxpayer from inequity caused by Government action.

We are told that our own National Pharmaceutical Union, as a member of the Joint Committee of Retail Trade Associations convened by the National Chamber of Trade, was closely concerned in all the discussions on the various rebate schemes that have been put forward since 1945, all of them rejected by the Customs and Excise or by the Treasury as being impracticable. We are told that it was as a result of pressure exerted during the course of the 1952 Finance Bill debate that the Government set up a special committee to examine the problem. Although the case for

some protection for the retailer was strongly pressed there never was any satisfactory outcome.

After 1953 many of the associations that had been represented in the Joint Committee of Retail Trade Associations decided that no purpose would be served by pursuing further the claim for a rebate scheme. The number of trade associations seeking to get some protection for the retailer has fallen continuously, mainly because no one, so far, has been able to offer any new form of protection that could be presented to the Government as being free from the risk of abuse from the revenue standpoint.

It is not good enough for us to be told that the N.P.U. is keeping this problem "under constant review" in the hope that some scheme can be devised that will be acceptable to all concerned. That is the time-honoured formula for doing nothing, and unless something is done and done soon we stand to lose again. A concerted outcry by the retailers at this time must be listened to. We are a wronged class in this matter. Somehow our leaders have become chloroformed with the erroneous idea that it is they who must show the Government how to collect tax equitably. The Government must be made to do its own work and indeed it will, and quickly, if we insist loudly enough. Let us just rouse our leaders on the Executive Committee out of their "Your-resolution-was-sympathetically-received" and "We-are-keeping-the-problem-under-constant-review-in-the-hope-that . . . etc." complacency. Then let us remember the Walls of Jericho and how they tumbled, and that the Government is now very sensitive to such an outcry for justice as we ought to be able to make—even acting alone if necessary. Let the Executive Committee *act in faith not wait in hope*.

Stating a Belief

The excitement and disappointment caused by the hearing of the Chemists Federation case by the Restrictive Practices Court has left us all rather numb, and it is greatly heartening to receive letters from certain important manufacturers each stating their separate intention to continue their established policy of insisting that their products are supplied for resale only to persons or firms legally trading as chemists. I regard those letters as recognition of the principle that medicines for human use should be distributed under pharmaceutical supervision. It may be that great changes must take place before the nation will accept that principle, but thousands of chemists believe it to be a true principle, and I do not think the Restrictive Practices Act, 1956, can in any way prevent an organisation such as the N.P.U. from fearlessly stating its belief in such a principle and doing everything it can to persuade the country of the wisdom of accepting it. If pharmacy is to advance side by side with medicine, that principle must be established in face of the opposition of those makers of nostrums who are only concerned in securing wider and wider distribution of more and more of their products. I have heard the business experts at Queen Square expound that "Business cannot stand still, it must go forward or die." To them I say, with respect, that pharmacy is like that, too. There is a tendency just now to try to keep it standing still. I beg them to lead pharmacy forward.

A NEW PHARMACY FOR A SURGICAL HOSPITAL

Making the most of limited funds

F. H. SUMMERS, M.P.S.

IT is not often in one's career that the opportunity arises to design a new department, and it follows that few of us can claim to be experienced in the art. However, we may all, and most of us do, suggest improvements in our present place of work, and much pleasure may be obtained from putting those suggestions into practice.



Main dispensing bench of the department.

The Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, is principally concerned with plastic surgery and jaw injuries, though a quarter of the beds are allotted to general practitioners for the treatment of the local residents. In other words, a portion of the hospital is a cottage hospital. The out-patient attendance is small, and the main duty of the pharmacy staff is to provide pharmaceutical services to 280 in-patients. The medical work is mostly surgical, and the pharmaceutical work reflects that tendency.

The new department occupies a portion of a "Canadian wing," built during the 1939-45 war by the Royal Canadian Engineers as a self-contained hospital for the Royal Canadian Air Force. In 1945 it was handed over to the Queen Victoria Hospital as a gift. The portion now given over to the pharmacy had been a kitchen, and was provided with many of the services needed by a pharmaceutical department. The money allocated for rebuilding was limited so that no major structural alterations were possible. Within the monetary limit I, as pharmacist, was given a free hand in the design, and I had the assistance of the Regional Hospital Board's architectural department.

The surgical bias in the hospital's work demanded an efficient sterilising section to the pharmacy, and two small store-rooms were converted to that purpose. A double entrance was made to each room, the smaller being intended for the aseptic handling of medicaments and the larger for the preparation of materials that could subsequently be heat-sterilised: filtered air was to be supplied to both rooms. The tiled floor of the whole department was rather warm, owing to the presence of numerous steam pipes

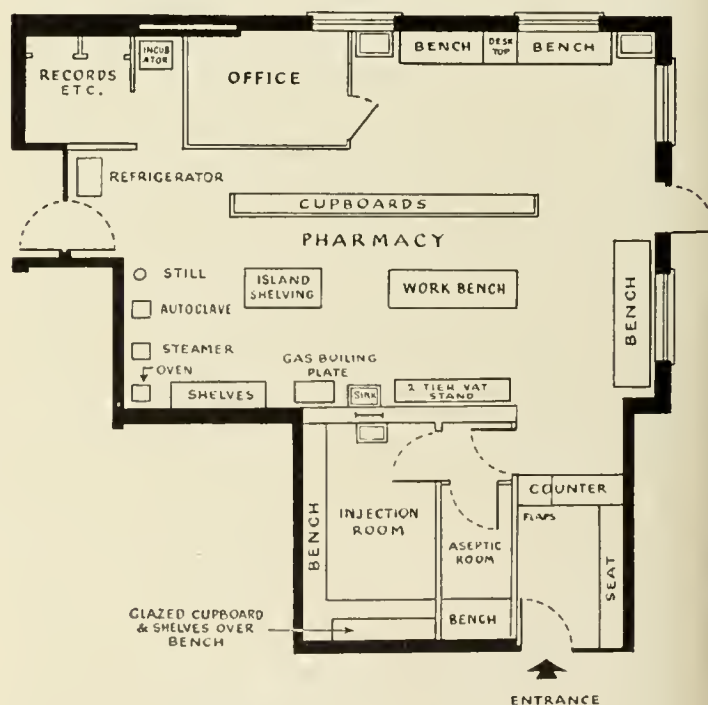
below the flooring. Heating was not therefore a major problem, and the hospital engineer suggested that the filtered-air unit could heat the incoming air and so provide sufficient heat for the colder weather. A unit was installed that was large enough to serve the two sterilising rooms and the main pharmacy. The heated, filtered air is thermostatically controlled for temperature.

A small corridor in the department was enlarged and made into a waiting-room for patients and nurses. As mentioned earlier, the number of out-patients is small, and only one or two are waiting for medicines at any one time. A hatch was therefore dispensed with and a short counter substituted, and the effect has been to induce a friendlier atmosphere than is usual in many hospitals, though it would be unsuitable, no doubt, if large numbers of out-patients had to be dealt with. The hot-air oven, sterilisers, and steam-heated still are in a corner of the main dispensary. Since an adequate supply of steam is available, the smallest model of steam-heated still was obtained, capable of supplying 2 gall. of distilled water per hour.

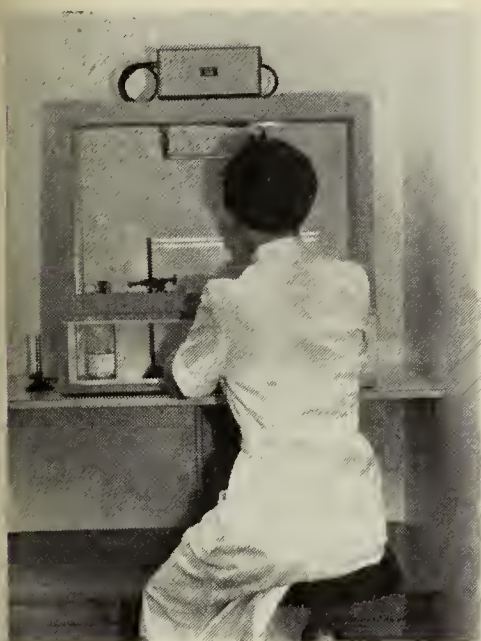
The provision of an office was a problem. It was difficult to site if I was to have sufficient daylight and ventilation. To meet that situation a glass and metal room or cubicle was placed so that a portion of one of the main windows was included in the room, a com-

promise that has proved satisfactory in practice.

Most people have a few personal likes and dislikes. I have an objection to small sinks at the centre of benches.



Sketch plan of the department.



Left: Aseptic room, with ultra-violet bactericidal lamp and tall dispensing cabinet. Centre: Out-patient counter. Right: Island shelving in corner of dispensary.

They cause the benches to be always wet, and water finds its way between the wood and the sink, eventually rotting the bench top. The sinks that were installed were accordingly isolated. They adjoin the bench ends, and each tap is of such a height that the largest winchesters can be accommodated beneath it.

The benches are of light oak, with laminated-plastic tops. There is no ideal bench surface for a dispensary, but that type of top appears to have few faults. Admittedly it takes up stains rather readily but, so far, we have been able to remove them.

Storage Facilities

The centre fixture has to house most of the medicaments used in day-to-day dispensing. Modern conditions demand facilities for the storage of numerous small containers of tablets, many of which are proprietaries, and it is most annoying to have to delve into a deep cupboard to find the bottle or tin required. I have tried to minimise that difficulty by dividing the cupboard into two, so that the front half is attached to the door. Many refrigerators have that device, the inner side of the door supporting several shelves. Four cupboards in the department, two at each end of the fixture, are so fitted. The centre portion of the fixture has a tablet section, the shelves being fixed to a series of sliding doors. Most of the remaining sections have glass doors to reduce dust collection.

The main pharmacy store is in the basement below the dispensary, but an ancillary store is provided in a small brick outhouse having two rooms, one of which has been adapted to comply with fire regulations laid down by the local

authority in respect of the storage of inflammable liquids.

A few remarks about the equipment may be of general interest. The aseptic preparation room has a screen made to my own design. Most screens I have met are too shallow in height, and it is impossible to accommodate either a burette or a filtration-sterilisation unit. The screen we use has room to operate such a unit and, as it also has a bactericidal ultra-violet lamp, it enables the filling of ampoules and vials to be accomplished under optimum conditions. The main sterile preparation room is fitted with an excellent electric vacuum pump giving a vacuum of 0.02 mm. of mercury.

Polythene vats of 5-gall. capacity are used in the dispensary for the storage of bulk solutions. Those we have are fitted with polythene taps, which we find easy to manipulate, yet drip-free. Fluorescent strip lighting is provided in all working rooms. The bactericidal ultra-violet lamp was supplied by Hanovia, Slough, Bucks; the Speedi-vac high vacuum pump by Edwards High Vacuum, Ltd., Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; the polythene vats by Vicson's Ltd., Harrow, Middlesex; and the still by Manesty Machines, Ltd., Liverpool. Myers of Old Street, 133-35 Old Street, London, E.C.1, installed the fixtures; Spiral Tube and Components, Ltd., Stanmore, Middlesex, the roof fan (heated and filtered air); and Rheostatic Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks, the Satchwell motorised valve and thermostatic control (to roof fan).

Below: Central fixture showing the cupboards at each end for storage of tablets and small ampoule packs. At left: Injection preparation room. Miss P. Grigg, B.Pharm., M.P.S., examines solutions.



PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

Annual meeting approves increased subscription

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 1, p. 478.)

CONTINUING the discussion on the assistant regulations, MR. W. J. GILL thought that, under the new assistants' regulations a type of "half-baked chemist" was being "turned-out." MR. BRADY pointed out that the Society had no control over the type of counter-hands coming into pharmacy, whereas it had control over assistants on a register. There was no shortage of chemists but there was a shortage of assistants. Chemists told the Council they could not get staff, and that was a way of meeting the situation.

MR. D. W. P. BOYD said that a greater measure of support would be welcomed for the post-graduate study group from the Council. He would like to see country hospital pharmacists attending the courses without being "penalised" in any way. There was a need for carrying out research and bacteriological tests in their laboratories.

MR. S. E. FOX said that it was thought in the country that the Council had made an honest effort to deal with the assistant problem in the provisions they had made. He was sure the new body of assistants would be kept well in hand. Regarding post-graduate courses he would like to know if a correspondence and truss-fitting courses would be provided.

MR. KENNELLY, as the Council's representative on the Post-graduate Study Committee, said he would like to pay tribute to Mr. Boyd for the "great work" he had done as chairman, and to the other members of the Committee for the immense amount of time, energy and service they had put into providing post-graduate education. Members of the Council had to give so much time to Council business that it was difficult to find time for other activities. The provision of a correspondence course was a difficult problem. The Committee was anxious to provide a course but the replies to queries sent out had been disheartening. So far as a course in truss fitting was concerned, a group in England had assured the Committee of their co-operation, but few in the Republic were interested.

THE PRESIDENT, replying, said that the provision of facilities for research and special injections was one of time and money. Nobody disliked the title "compounder" more than the Council. They would like to see it discontinued. The Council had no qualms about the new assistants, and would keep them under their supervision. It was much better to have people registered and with some status than working at a dead end.

The president's report was unanimously adopted.

Financial Report

MR. M. COSTELLO (treasurer) stated that salaries and wages, at £2,112, showed a reduction of £67, while pension premiums had increased by £174 because of the addition of another member of the staff to the Fund. Journals, at £1,662, showed an increase of £234 due to larger membership and increased costs. Rent and rates, at £393 were up by £6. An additional valuation of £50 against which the Society had appealed had been placed on the new biology laboratory. Law expenses at £809 were down by £92, but travelling expenses (£414) had increased by £126. Travelling expenses for members of Council, etc., at £786, showed an increase of £115, which was a normal fluctuation depending on attendances at meetings.

Other expenditure figures given by Mr. Costello were: Postage, £119; light and heat, £415; insurances, £36; income tax, £82; bank charges, £193; general expenses, £267.

On the income side, membership subscriptions showed a satisfactory increase to £3,623 (£208 more than in 1956-57), and represented an additional sixty-six members. Many of the new members had joined as a result of Mr. O'Briain's encouragement. Revenue from licence examinations was up by £151, while there was a decrease of £3 3s. on revenue

from the assistants' examinations (£59). The College showed a profit of £663 against £702. Rising costs made it increasingly difficult for the College to keep within its budget, and the numbers attending would have a large influence on those figures.

Registration fees were high: at £1,659 for licentiates there was an increase of £533. That would not be maintained in 1958-59 because it had been influenced by the closing stages of the old regulations. Assistants' registrations were down by £29 because there had been fewer taking that examination.

No Alternative to Increased Subscription

"At £8,582," concluded Mr. Costello, "the account shows a deficiency for the year of £889. That is £402 better than last year but it is not satisfactory and shows that we shall have to increase our income. After grave deliberation I can see no alternative to an increase in members' subscriptions. We have endeavoured to keep our subscription at £3 3s. but all will agree that rising costs have steadily whittled away the small margin available to the Society when members' outgoings are paid. Even our sister Society in Britain, with its 27,000 members, has been forced to raise its subscription from £4 4s. to £5 5s. I should like to increase our subscription to £5 5s. but at last year's annual meeting it was made fairly clear that members would consider £4 4s. but not £5 5s. Accordingly I propose that £4 4s. should be adopted as the annual subscription payable by members and associates as from October 1, 1959."

MR. L. PELLY moving the adoption of the treasurer's report said that he thought Mr. Costello had done the best possible with the Society's finances. Looking at the figures it seemed to be necessary to increase the subscription to £4 4s. MR. BOYD, seconding, said he could see no way of avoiding the increase.

MR. W. J. GILL urged that the membership subscription should remain at £3 3s. but that each member should buy whatever journal he wished. If there were a retention fee under the new Bill a membership subscription of £3 3s. should be ample.

THE PRESIDENT pointed out that some years ago a poll was taken and the majority of the members wished to continue taking THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as the official journal. On top of the Journal they received each year a valuable book of reference in the C. & D. Year-book. The technical articles in the C. & D. offered in themselves a most effective form of post-graduate study.

MR. J. F. O'DOWD said that he just wished to pay his subscription without receiving any journal, and a lot of the younger members felt the same way. MR. M. L. CASHMAN said that, as a democratic body, the Society should act in accordance with the wishes of its members on that question, and have no further discussion. Looking over the figures he felt that the increase of £1 1s. in members' subscriptions would be barely adequate to make ends meet. It was easy to slip into the policy of passing on current expenditure to posterity, which would eventually crush them. He would much rather see the Society pay its way as it went.

MR. J. A. HURSON said the Society could not afford to ignore the views of those members who wanted to keep the subscriptions to the Society and to the journal separate.

MR. COSTELLO stressed that a contract had been entered into with the publishers for the supply of the C. & D. to members. If they were to create two different classes of members he did not think it would be in the interests of the Society.

THE PRESIDENT supported all that the treasurer had said. The finances of the Society had given the Council more than one headache during the year and the Council had

come to the conclusion that it would have to increase the subscription. The treasurer's report was adopted, and the motion to increase the subscription by £1 ls. was passed.

Presenting the report of the Benevolent Fund, Mr. COSTELLO said that the chief source of revenue had been due to the untiring efforts of the Benevolent Fund dance committee. Despite many factors that made the running of a dance a speculation last winter, the committee succeeded in contributing the sum of £502 to the Fund, which was a magnificent accomplishment. Equally meritorious were the efforts of their colleagues in the provinces. Limerick Social Committee contributed £78 5s.; Cork Guild of Pharmacy and County Association sent £66 3s.; Westmeath and West of Ireland Associations combined to produce £70; and the Tralee Branch of the Guild of Pharmacy sent £25. As a result, income showed an increase of £117 over 1956-57.

Subscriptions from individual pharmacists and firms totalled £835, and interest and dividends brought the total to £1,144. On the debit side income tax amounted to £47, and grants paid out totalled £733, which was down by £161. The surplus for the year was £363, which, added to the capital account, gave a sum of £7,691. The capital account, Mr. Costello commented, was growing slowly and was still a long way short of the ideal (a sum capable of earning dividends and interest sufficient to meet demands). To those who supported the Fund he expressed the thanks of the Society; to those who had not remembered to send a donation he would say "Send it this year." The Benevolent Fund report was adopted.

The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the registrar and his staff, and to the president for his conducting of the affairs of the Society during his term of office.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS IN COSTA RICA

Market report by Board of Trade

A REPORT on the market for pharmaceutical products in Costa Rica, prepared by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy at San José, shows that the United Kingdom has only a small share of the market although she is by far the largest purchaser of Costa Rica's only indigenous root—*ipecacuanha*. The following is an abstract of the report:—

Although about seven companies manufacture simple pharmaceutical products in Costa Rica their output represents a minute percentage of the overall consumption of pharmaceuticals in the country. A limited number of

from any of the local banks within the nationalised banking system. In practice, consignment stocks are paid for after sale and not before. That is a question for arrangement between the suppliers and the local stockist. Payment, however, is generally effected within sixty days. There are no restrictions on the remittance of funds abroad, whether in payment of goods or representing profits made by local depôts or branches.

National Health Regulations

Poisons and narcotics are treated in Costa Rica on virtually the same lines

the cost is approximately £3. Propaganda material relating to medicinal products is subject to approval by the Office of Inscription.

Ipecacuanha root		Exports 1956	
To		kilos	f.o.b. in U.S. \$
United Kingdom ...		10,399	135,322
Germany ...		1,008	15,761
Belgium ...		225	3,395
France ...		204	2,565

Import licences are not required. There are no price ceilings and no restriction on turnover but a government

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN							
Costa Rican imports 1956, c.i.f.	All countries U.S.\$	U.S.A. U.S.\$	U.K. U.S.\$	Switzerland U.S.\$	Germany U.S.\$	Italy U.S.\$	France U.S.\$
Vitamins	238,810	152,764	13,494	16,326	7,122	1,062	—
Serums	35,917	23,794	1,088	1,230	4,876	138	—
Vaccines	106,307	67,146	6,023	6,370	1,767	8,072	6,942
Antibiotics	17,605	6,373	643	—	—	6,189	—
Caffeine, strychnine	6,073	5,747	47	—	275	—	—
Opotherapeutic products	66,457	42,496	28	1,096	3,835	4,742	337
Medicines, injections, n.e.s.	889,969	354,916	33,753	39,090	46,385	25,659	4,344
„ , by mouth	1,593,485	950,395	65,791	147,762	59,484	49,280	11,781
„ , external use	219,370	141,590	3,085	17,318	11,531	2,959	822

articles are imported in bulk and packed locally, but that is not the general practice.

Discounts on Proprietary Medicines

Discount allowed on proprietary medicines from distributors to retailers is usually 25 per cent., although there is no fixed percentage; the same rate is allowed by distributors to hospitals, but the majority of hospitals are on occasions allowed to make duty-free imports and buy at the net price quoted by manufacturers. Discounts allowed by retailers to members of the medical profession is not known. Credit terms quoted by foreign competitors range from thirty to 120 days. Distributors generally earn 15 per cent.

Customs Regulations and Tariffs

Customs duties are payable on a weight and an *ad valorem* basis. The specific duty (weight) is calculated on the gross weight including all wrappings and packing, both internal and external. Care should be exercised to see that packing is as light as possible.

There are few import restrictions, and exchange may be purchased freely

as those existing in the United Kingdom and are sold only against a medical prescription and for a strictly limited quantity. A new prescription is required for each service.

The registration of trade marks, trade names, etc., relating to pharmaceutical products is compulsory and is an essential preliminary to the registration of such articles at the Office for the Inscription of Pharmaceutical Specialities. Without such registration and inscription (carried out by one of the local lawyers) the importation of such products is prohibited. Biological products have additionally to be approved by the Ministry of Public Health before authorisation for their sale is granted. The import of biological products for animal use from those countries where foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent is prohibited.

Health Registration procedure includes the provision of one scientific memorandum in Spanish; one Ministry of Health Certificate of Free Sale (in Spanish); two samples (in Spanish pack); two labels; and two leaflets (both in Spanish). Medical and veterinary products require separate registrations and

department is empowered to regulate profits. Original invoices may be asked for, expenses calculated and a profit fixed. Pharmaceutical products, however, are not normally affected by that regulation.

Propaganda

The chief form of advertising is by radio broadcasts. There are at present approximately thirty radio stations in Costa Rica, all of which derive their income from advertising. The local Press is also used fairly extensively for that purpose, and manufacturers' propaganda and free samples are supplied regularly to the medical profession. There are 386 pharmacists and 390 medical men registered in Costa Rica. The Spanish language is used, although the use of the English language is not uncommon.

PREVALENT DISEASES are: Venereal disease, amoebic infections and hookworm, cancer, enteritis (in infants), influenza, dysentery and malaria.

PHARMACOPŒIA: The United States Pharmacopœia is regarded as official but the British Pharmacopœia and the French Codex are acceptable.

SAVING ON DRUGS UNDER PRICE SCHEME: £350,000

Committee of Public Accounts publishes a report

THE full text of the discussions that took place earlier in the year between the Committee of Public Accounts and the permanent secretary, Ministry of Health (Sir John Hawton) has recently been made available in a 544-page Government "blue book" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 26s.).

According to Sir John, the saving on proprietaries under the voluntary-price regulation scheme operated by manufacturers in the pharmaceutical industry (*C. & D.*, April 13, 1957, p. 391) is now expected to be not more than £350,000 in a year against the £½ million forecast at the commencement of the scheme. Sir John was giving evidence earlier in the year before the Committee.

SIR JOHN said that one of the reasons was that the economies were less than expected in the A1 category (where the export price was the criteria). Asked if he thought the export formula was working, he replied "We still think it works as we anticipated, that competition is the best test you can get, because there is no chance of limiting it to two or three 'ring' products in the country. You are dealing with international competition, and if they [the manufacturers] procure that figure for exports we insist on having the same; and we feel it is working well." Later he emphasised the size of the problem. The Ministry, he said, was dealing with about 4,000 products and 187 manufacturers.

Cost of Cortisone Preparations

The Committee's report also includes minutes of discussions on the cost of cortisone preparations, including an admission by Sir John that the Ministry had no power to enforce a costing contract on manufacturers. "We could, of course, refuse to buy . . . but we cannot . . . because of the need of the patients." A lot of plant expenditure was put into new drugs at first, and when they came into full production the cost was expected to fall. That process was beginning for cortisone.

SIR COLIN THORNTON-KEMSLEY, referring to the Comptroller's report, stated that out of fifty-nine items on the schedules, tenders for forty-three were identical, and in the remaining sixteen only single quotations were received. He asked Sir John if the firms concerned had notified the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements. SIR JOHN replied that any pricing agreement associated with the licensing of a patent was specifically exempt from registration under the Act and the examples concerned were controlled by a single manufacturer with exclusive patent rights. MR. D. G. WEST (a member of the Committee) asked a number of questions about the possible collusion between suppliers. Another Committee member (MR. J. H. HOY) asked if Sir John did not think it a little strange, if a man had lowered his price, he then wrote to his competitors and told them of his lower price. SIR JOHN

pointed out that the new price would become known to every hospital that indented on that manufacturer. THE CHAIRMAN (Sir George Benson) asked if the Ministry was still keeping up the pressure on costs of individual drugs. SIR JOHN replied that, having got the voluntary price agreement in operation, they had to watch the position—"Now we can turn back and have another look at the basic drugs." Later he indicated that discussions had been resumed with the manufacturers of insulin. MR. V. COLLINS (now Lord Stonham) asked if there had been any general investigation into the overall profits made by manufacturers and wholesalers—for example the profits in relation to capital employed—and did that reveal that any sections of the drug industry were in fact making high profits. SIR JOHN thought that some were making high profits and some were not.

"Concealed Profit"

Later during the proceedings Sir John used the now much publicised phrase "concealed profit" when revealing that an inquiry to ascertain the difference between tariff prices and those paid by chemists had disclosed that in twenty-four out of thirty drugs investigated there was a profit of about fourteen per cent. Asked what the Ministry proposed to do about it, he said the decision was before the Ministers.—"One might have to say . . . we will have an arbitrary cut over the whole field. We are not ourselves advised yet that that would be a fair thing to do." Another method would be to do what the chemists would like and to say "The Tariff price is not fair in twenty-four, but there are extenuating circumstances. Take some of the twenty-four and make a cut in them." A third solution was to say "We are going to cut on the twenty-four and then we will follow it up."

MR. WEST: "Did you not in the first place, when you formed your Drug Tariff rate, recognise there would be some discounts?" SIR JOHN: "No, we did not know that." MR. WEST: "We are finding that excessive sums have been paid out, but, of course, whether it is over a long period of years or whether they have always been excessive is another matter. . . ." In answer to another question SIR JOHN thought it would be difficult to think in terms of "retrospective recovery" from the chemists for the alleged overpayment. It would be a breach of the contract made with the chemist. Sir John was asked to recall the statement which he had issued giving the average profits chemists enjoy from prescriptions, subdivided into chemists who dispense from 1 to 500, 500 to 1,000 and so on and indicating that the smaller chemists were actually losing a shilling or slightly more per prescription. MR. COLLINS then went on to discuss the possibility that the discounts on the Drug Tariff items might be related to bulk purchasing and

therefore the "big chemist . . . was more likely to benefit." MR. COLLINS: "Do you recall that we have expressed concern about the position of these small chemists who are very likely to be in small communities losing money in this way? Have you any evidence to suggest, since this matter was raised, that any of these small chemists have gone out of business?" SIR JOHN: "I have not any evidence on that at all." MR. COLLINS then asked if the Ministry were giving consideration to any modified form of differential payments that would assist the small chemists. Sir John replied that would be a matter for general examination and discussions.

WORLD TRADE

Burma: Toilet Import Licences.—Talcum powder and tooth-paste which could formerly be imported under Open General Licence No. IV may now be imported only under import licences for toilet requisites. Licences for the latter group for the period ending March 31, 1959, were issued to importers on October 7.

Exports to Dominican Republic.—British exports to the Dominican Republic are increasing substantially and more frequent sailings from British ports to the Republic have had to be arranged, states the Dominican Embassy in London. Among British goods whose import to the Republic is increasing are pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

American Investment in India.—Merck Sharp & Dohme International (a division of Merck & Co.), announced on November 3 that it is forming a drug manufacturing firm in India with Tata Sons Private, Ltd., an Indian company. Merck will hold a majority of the stock in the new company. Merck & Dohme Private, Ltd., which will be located in the Bombay area. The firm, authorised by India's government, will have authorised capitalisation of \$8.4 millions and total investment will be \$4.2 millions. Merck said that with the exception of one government company, the new concern will be the largest "ethical" drug manufacturing operation in India.

New Danish Customs Bill.—A new customs Bill was tabled in the Lower House of Parliament on October 28 by the Minister of Finance. The proposed Bill is based on the Brussels nomenclature and mainly aims at switching import duties from a weight basis to an *ad valorem* basis. Presenting the Bill the Minister stressed that it did not anticipate a Danish decision to join the European Common Market or any of the other market plans at present being discussed but was merely intended to provide the technical basis for Denmark's possible participation in those plans. The Bill proposes the duty free import of a number of pharmaceutical products which at present pay a duty of up to 24 oere (about threepence) per kilo.

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TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5: The market for CRUDE DRUGS remained dull and inactive during the week with few noteworthy price changes.

Interest in white Sarawak PEPPER developed after lower quotations from origin, but the price at the end of the week was the same as in the previous week. TURMERIC was reduced by 2s. 6d. per cwt., on the spot, and by 5s. per cwt. for shipment. SHELLAC, F.O.T.N. grade, was up 2s. 6d. per cwt. at 180s. per cwt. The upward trend in CARAWAY SEED was continued with a duty-paid price of 128s. per cwt. quoted. PAPAINE was slightly easier in both positions. An afloat parcel of Matto Grosso IPECACUANHA was offered at 55s. per lb. but there were no shipment offers from Brazil. Meanwhile Colombian and Costa Rican varieties were being quoted for shipment.

Italian Mercury

MERCURY remained at £78 per flask. A report from Rome states that the Italian mercury industry is passing through a serious crisis. Current trade union agitation in the mines is probably aimed at total nationalisation of the industry, the General Confederation of Italian Industry asserts. Trade unionists, on the other hand, claim that sit-down strikes at certain mines in the Monte Amiata region result from a breakdown in conciliation talks on wages. The confederation in its announcement said wage policies of the mines concerned, owned by Societe Siele and Societa Mercurifera Argus, were aiming at avoiding dismissals resulting from the present crisis. However, they would have to cut back production to lighten the burden of large stocks, which, at the current rate of demand, were estimated to cover sales for the next five or six years. The Government are asked to abolish the manufacturing tax of 32,000 lire per flask imposed some years ago. In the past, Italy had been one of the world's foremost producers and exporters of the metal. The manufacturing tax was now mainly responsible for the United States and Mexico exploiting hitherto unused deposits and causing output to advance and the world price to decline, the statement added.

Preliminary estimates of the new OLIVE OIL crop show that the Spanish crop is expected to be a short one. On the other hand, supplies from North Africa are expected to be more plentiful than last year. There are no real indications of price so far and none are expected for a month. Some stocks of the old crop remain in North Africa and holders are anxious to clear these before the new crop becomes available.

The possibility of a reasonable crop of BERGAMOT OIL is reported to be good. It is thought that the quota system in force during the past year will have to be maintained, although in that connection regular users of the oil have no difficulty obtaining their requirements.

BRUCINE was sharply advanced although STRYCHNINE was unchanged.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ADRENALINE. — Rates for synthetic B.P. are from 1s. 1d. (500-gm. lots) to 1s. 6d. (10-gm.) per gm. and ACID TARTRATE, B.P., from 9d. to 1s.

AMPHETAMINE. — One to 10-kilo lots are: BASE, from 140s. to 160s. as to quantity; SULPHATE is 110s. to 130s. and *d*-AMPHETAMINE SULPHATE, 405s. to 420s. for similar quantities.

ATROPINE. — Rates for 16-oz. (500-gm.):

	per oz.		per kilo	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
ALKALOID ..	39	0	1375	0
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	36	0	1269	0
METHONITRATE ..	39	0	1375	0
METHYLBROMIDE ..	38	6	1357	0
SULPHATE ..	34	0	1198	6

BRUCINE. — ALKALOID and SULPHATE in 100-oz. lots is now 7s. 3d. per oz.

CHLOROXYLENOL. — B.P. quality is 5s. 3d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots and 5s. 1d. for 10-cwt.

CITRIC ACID. — Quotations (per cwt.) for domestic material are 225s. for 1-4 cwt. lots and 220s. for 5-cwt. lots.

CRESOL. — Price of B.P. quality from distillers is 7s. 9d. per gall. in 5-gall. lots.

EMETINE. — Price for 32-oz. lots of the HYDROCHLORIDE is 270s. per oz. The BISMUTH IODIDE is 127s. per oz.

FORMALDEHYDE. — B.P. solution in 1-4 drum lots is £39 15s. per ton; 5-drum lots are £38 15s. per ton.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES. — Rates per lb. for 1-cwt. lots are as follows: — ACID, B.P.C., 20 per cent., 5s. 9d.; CALCIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 11s. 9d.; IRON, B.P.C., scale, 15s. 9d. and powder, 14s. 9d.; MANGANESE, soluble, B.P.C., 14s. 3d., and insoluble, 7s. 6d.; MANGANESE, B.P.C., 26s. 3d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 3s. 9d. and 75 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 6d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 3s. 1d. and 75 per cent., B.P.C., 4s. 6d.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P. is 16s. 3d. per lb. for 28-lb. lots; CRYSTALS, 16s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s. 3d.

HEXAMINE. — B.P. is 1s. 11½d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. kegs. Technical is threepence per lb. under those rates.

HYDROQUINONE. — Quotations for 1-cwt. lots are 11s. 6d. per lb. or 25s. 4d. per kilo.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE. — Price per oz. is 102s.

IODIDES. — Current quotations (per lb.) include the following: —

	28-lb.		1-cwt.		5-cwt.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
POTASSIUM ..	7	6	7	3	7	0
SODIUM ..	13	0	12	9	12	3
AMMONIUM ..	21	9	20	5	—	—

IODINE. — Resublimed is 13s. 2d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots, or 12s. 8d. in 5-cwt. lots. Minimum delivered rate for CRUDE is now 15s. per kilo.

ODOFORM. — Powder is 22s. 4d. per lb. in 28-lb. lots; 21s. 8d. in 1-cwt. and 21s. 1d. in 5-cwt. lots. Crystals are 3s. per lb. more than the powder.

ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE. — B.P. is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1,000-gm. lots and 1s. 9d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

LACTATES. — CALCIUM, B.P., is 2s. 10d. per lb. in 5-cwt. lots and 2s. 11d. in 1-cwt. lots; CALCIUM SODIUM for similar quantities is 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. is 4s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 4d. for 5-cwt. lots.

LEAD ACETATE. — B.P. crystals are 200s. per cwt. and technical, 180s.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE. — Minimum bulk rate for LIGHT is 121s. per cwt.; HEAVY is 160s. per cwt. for 15-cwt. lots and about 130s. per cwt. for 1-ton lots.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. lots are quoted at 1s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 1s. 7d.

MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE. — Makers' prices for B.P.C. are 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 5d. per lb. and 1-ton, 3s. 2d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, B.P. — Bulk rates are as follows: — LIGHT, 3s. 2d. per lb., and HEAVY, 5s. 10d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE. — Price (per lb.) for 1-cwt. lots of B.P.C. (15 per cent.) is 3s. 11d.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE. — Quotations for B.P. in minimum 1-ton lots vary between £18 and £21 per ton according to size of crystal and manufacturer. Exsiccated is £42 per ton. All ex works.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE. — In 28-lb. packages the prices (per lb.) are now as follows: — 28-lb., 4s. 9½d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 7d.; 1-ton, 3s. 1d.

PHENAZONE. — Imported material minimum rate, 13s. 10d. per lb.

ROCHELLE SALT. — Rates (per cwt.) for powder or granulated material are as follows: — In 5-cwt. lots or over, 200s. per cwt.; 1-cwt., 202s. 6d. SEIDLITZ POWDER, ordinary strength is 160s. 6d. per cwt. in 1-cwt. lots; smalls, from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Extra strong is 172s. 6d. per cwt., and from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. for small quantities. Double-strength is 180s. per cwt.; smalls, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

SALICIN. — Quoted at 17s. 6d. per oz.

SALICYLIC ACID. — Prices are now: 5-cwt. lots in bulk, 3s. 0½d. per lb.; 1-cwt. 3s. 2½d.

SANTONIN. — Minimum terms for home market are 400s. per kilo.

SEMICARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Technical grade is 15s. 8d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

SILVER SALTS. — PROTEIN, 36s. 3d. to 42s. 9d. per lb.; VITELLIN from 68s. 6d. to 76s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity.

SODIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C. in 28-lb. lots is 2s. 4d. per lb.; 1-cwt. 2s., and 5-cwt., 1s. 11d.

SODIUM BROMATE. — 1-cwt. lots are quoted at 9s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM CARBONATE. — B.P.C. exsiccated is 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt., 65s. per cwt.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — Re-crystallised is 25s. per cwt. and B.P., 42s.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — Granular in 1-ton lots is from £48 12s. 6d. to £53 17s. 6d. per ton according to packing.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — Price (per cwt.) is 170s. 9d. (bags, 7s. 6d. lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. powder is 2s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — Rates are now: — 1-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 7d. per lb.; 5-cwt. 3s. 8d.; 1-cwt. 3s. 10d.

SODIUM SULPHATE. — Makers' prices for B.P. range from £12 10s. to £19 17s. 6d. per ton as to crystal and quantity, ex works.

STRYCHNINE. — Per oz.; ALKALOID, crystals, 8s. 3d. HYDROCHLORIDE, 8s. 4d.; SULPHATE, 7s. 3d.; NITRATE, 8s. 9d., all for 100-oz. lots in free containers.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot supplies of Spanish *napellus* are 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobe is 10s. 9d. per lb., duty paid; for shipment, 8s. 11d.

ALOES. — Cape prime on the spot is 230s. per cwt. and for shipment, 210s., c.i.f.

ANISE (STAR).—Chinese is 110s. per cwt. c.i.f. and 125s. spot, duty paid.

BALSAMS. — Quotations per lb. are:—CANADA: Spot, 23s. COPAIBA: Para from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 9s. 10d. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported): 24s., B.P., 17s.

BELLADONNA.—Herb is 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. Root is 1s. 6d. spot; shipment, 1s. 3d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block on the spot is £22 to £28 as to quality. No. 1 for shipment, £23 10s.

BUCHU.—Spot rounds are 6s. per lb. and shipment, 5s. 9d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Root is quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. POWDER is from 5s. per lb., duty paid. TABLETS, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., are 6s., in bond.

CAPSICUMS. — East African are from 150s. to 200s. per cwt. on the spot.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens are offered on the spot at 16s. per lb.; November shipment is 13s. 4½d., c.i.f.; Seeds, spot, 24s. 3d. nominal.

CASCARA.—Spot 1957 peel, 260s. per cwt. 1958 peel, shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—Selected whole bark for shipment is 215s. per cwt., c.i.f., and extra-selected broken, 210s. c.i.f. Spot: Whole 235s. and selected 230s., both in bond.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural is 1s. 5d. per lb., and rossed is 1s. 11d.

CHILLIES. — Spot Mombasa are 185s. per cwt. and Zanzibar, 225s.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon for shipment (c.i.f.) per lb., OOOO, 7s. 3½d.; OOO, 7s. 1½d.; OO, 6s. 11½d.; seconds, 5s. 3d.; featherings, 2s.; quillings, 4s. 4½d.; chips, 1s.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar on the spot are 3s. 1½d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 8½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Silver-grey Peruvian quoted 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.; Canary Isles black-brilliant, 18s. 6d.; silver-grey, 15s. 6d., spot.

COCILLANA.—Bark is 1s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 3s. per lb.

DIGITALIS LEAF.—Purpurea (1956 crop) is offered at 1s. 2½d. per lb., c.i.f.; 1957 crop, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese is 5s. per lb., c.i.f. for prompt shipment and 5s. 6d. spot nominal.

FRANGULA.—Spot is 105s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—French is 170s. per cwt. on the spot.

GINGER.—African, 97s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; new crop for shipment, 92s. 6d., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3 on the spot is 270s. per cwt.

GRINDELIA. — Herh is quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts are 135s. per cwt. on the spot; November shipment, 125s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — Australian light-amber is 113s. to 117s. and medium amber 102s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. Argentine, 130s. to 135s.; Jamaican 135s. to 140s.; New Zealand clover, 160s. to 170s.; all per cwt. on the spot.

HYDRASTIS. — Spot 28s. per lb.; forward, from 26s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso, afloat, 55s. per lb., c.i.f.; Colombian 57s. 6d., c.i.f.; Costa Rican, 67s. 6d., c.i.f., for early shipment.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum on the spot is quoted at 235s. per cwt., No. 2 at 165s.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 170s. to 175s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots and HYDROUS, B.P., 150s., free drums, delivered.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot is offered at 5s. per lb.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root: Persian on the spot is 47s. 6d.; for shipment, 42s. 6d., c.i.f., per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian, 200s. to 210s. per cwt., as to quantity. Italian stick from 310s. to 476s. per cwt. Spray dried extract, 2s. 10½d. per lb.

LOBELIA HERB. — Spot offers of American are 4s. 6d. per lb. and for shipment, 3s. 9d., c.i.f. Dutch 3s. 3d., c.i.f. for shipment.

MACE. — Whole on the spot is from 23s. 6d. per lb.

MERCURY. — Price per flask (76 lb.) is £78 on the spot.

ORANGE PEEL. — West Indian bitter quarters are 11d. per lb.; Spanish, 1s. 8d., as to quality, thin-cut Tripoli, 2s. 3d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 2s. 7d. per lb.; November shipment, 2s. 5½d., c.i.f.; Black Sarawak spot, 1s. 6½d.; November shipment, 1s. 6½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar quoted at 212s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; new-crop for December-January shipment, 190s., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — *Emodi*: 230s. per cwt., c.i.f., November shipment. *Peltatum*, on the spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 450s. per cwt., c.i.f.

QUASSIA.—Chips have been cleared on the spot.

QUILLAIA.—Spot offers of whole bark at 160s. per cwt.; cut, 197s. 6d.; crushed, 190s. Whole for shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

RAUWOLFIA. — *Canescens*, 2s. per lb., c.i.f.; *Vomitaria*, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; *Serpentina*, 6s., c.i.f. asked.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small to medium offering from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb., as to quality. Best grades not available on spot.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 165s.; Turkish, 140s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch have showed a further advance to 120s., duty paid, now quoted. CELERY.—Indian quoted at 180s. spot, the shipment price is 125s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan on spot are offered at 57s. 6d., duty paid and Rumanian, 55s., duty paid. Moroccan for prompt shipment quoted at 41s., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Firm. Cyprian and Iranian are both quoted at 260s., duty paid. Cyprian for shipment quoted at 250s., c.i.f. and Iranian at 220s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian unchanged at 70s. on spot, and 55s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese 157s. 6d., duty paid and Indian 175s. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 47s., duty paid. MUSTARD.—English medium quality, 115s.

SENNA. — *Tinnevely* LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q., No. 3, 10d. PODS, manufacturing short at 1s. 6d. and hand-picked, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, offered from 1s. 6d. with hand-picked from 5s. to 6s.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N. 180s. per cwt., F.O. No. 1, 205s.; fine orange, 217s. 6d. to 270s.

SLEPPERY ELM. — Grinding quality bark is 2s. 7d. per lb.

SQUILL.—White is quoted at 80s. per cwt. on the spot.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 rihbon is £115 to £120 per cwt., No. 2, £105 to £110.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger is 62s. 6d. on the spot; current crop for shipment, 60s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Indian (with rootlets) is 130s. and Belgian, 175s. to 195s. per cwt. Dutch (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 168s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 25s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 25s. 6d.; 56-lb., 25s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 26s.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — British oil is 9s. per lb. Moroccan, 6s. 9d., in bond.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot is 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, 8s. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 10d., c.i.f.

BAY.—West Indian is 12s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT. — Spot supplies are from 86s. 6d. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian is 16s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 15s. 6d. c.i.f.

CADE.—Spanish is 2s. 6d. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT. — Spot supplies are from 10s. per lb.

CANANGA. — Spot is from 47s. 6d. to 50s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—English-distilled is offered at 55s. and imported 26s. 6d. per lb.

CASSIA.—Spot is 13s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASTOR. — Home-produced B.P. oil on the spot is £135 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CINNAMON. — From quillings, best English-distilled is 50s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 165s. per lb. Ceylon, leaf, spot, 11s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., rectified, 15s. per lb.; Seychelles, 6s. 6d. spot.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.

CUMIN.—Quotations for English-distilled oil are about 90s. per lb. and imported, 85s.

LEMON. — Sicilian is 30s. per lb. for machine-pressed on the spot and 47s. 6d. for hand-pressed. Californian for shipment, 25s. to 28s. 6d., c.i.f.

OLIVE.—French is 21s. 6d. to 23s. per gall. on the spot, for B.P. quality. Spanish 23s. 9d. per gall. For shipment, Algerian is £225-£230 per 1,000 kilo, c.i.f. and Tunisian £230-£235, c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Spot quotations of sweet oil include Floridan at 12s. 6d. per lb.; Californian, 15s.; West Indian, 12s.; West African, 24s. 6d.; Israeli, 16s. 6d. For prompt shipment, Californian cold-pressed U.S.P., 16s. 9½d., c.i.f.; distilled, 6s. 5d., c.i.f. Terpeneless is 200s. per lb., spot.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot is quoted from 17s. per lb., duty paid.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 8s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

SPEARMINT.—Offers of U.S.P. grade are from 45s. per lb. on the spot. New-crop for shipment, 45s., c.i.f. Chinese, 22s., spot.

TANGERINE. — Hand-pressed is 55s. per lb. and machine-pressed, 42s. 6d., spot.

VERTIVERT.—Spot is currently at about 87s. 6d. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot is from 32s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4: Synthetic PHENOL was reduced three-quarters of a cent to 17½ cents a lb. with the producer who initiated the cut claiming that it was intended to expand research and the development of products. Higher per lb. was flake TRAGACANTH at 83 cents, up two cents, while AGAR was lower at \$1.80, down five cents. Formosan CITRONELLA OIL for resale steadied up to 60 cents a lb., two cents higher. Lower per lb. were HYDROXY-CITRONEILLAL at \$4, down 25 cents; East Indian SANDALWOOD, \$12.85, down 40 cents; Bourbon GERANIUM, \$18.00, down \$1 (Algerian \$16.50, down 25 cents); ABIETIS, \$3.75, down 25 cents.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 22

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics and hair lotions (3)

WELLA-FIX, WELLAFORM, 777,321-22, WELLATON, 778,292, by Wella Rapid, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For yeast prepared for pharmaceutical purposes (5)

ORWO, 767,977, by Veb Filmfabrik Agfa Wolfen, Wolfen, Bitterfeld, Germany.

For laxatives (5)

RAINBOLAX, B774,482, by Medopharma, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, DAXALAX, 779,576, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations in tablet form for human use by oral administration (5)

TYMETABS, 775,247, by Clinical Products, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

FERION, 775,940, by Clinical Products, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey, LEEVE, 779,857, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For infants' and invalids' foods (5)

Device with word TRIANGLES, 775,488, by Co-öperatieve Condensfabriek "Gelderland-Overijssel," G.A., Deventer, Holland.

For dextrose for pharmaceutical purposes (5)

SUPERDEX, 777,871, by F. R. Lane Charabs, Ltd., Gloucester.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; medical and surgical plasters, materials prepared for bandaging; materials for stopping teeth, dental wax; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

HYAPERTIN, 778,309, by Espe Fabrik Pharm. Preparate, G.m.b.H., Seefeld Oberbayern, Germany.

For sanitary substances, disinfectants and deodorants (5)

GRIDDAK, GRIDAIR, 778,618-19, by Flush Chemicals, Ltd., Liverpool, 24.

For pharmaceutical products for human use in immunisation (5)

TETRAVAX, 778,696, by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations of cyclizine for use by parenteral administration (5)

MARZOID, 778,697, by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For veterinary preparations and substances (5)

PERMACOP, 778,908, by A. & G. Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For all goods for sale in the United Kingdom, but not including dental materials (5)

TRANCOPAL, 778,968, by Bayer Products, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

For all goods (5)

TRIBURON, 779,011, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. URISTIX, 779,024, by Ames Co., Inc., Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A. CORTENSOR, 779,363, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Berne, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use; and sanitary substances (5)

HYPERIDEN, 779,057, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, etc. (9)

MICROSIL, 771,272, by James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Millfield, Sunderland, Durham.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, being goods for export (5)

TRANCOPAL, 780,152, by Winthrop Products, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

EUIITA, 774,263, by Mayfair Photographic Suppliers, London, N.W.3.

For electrically operated brushing appliances for removing and applying facial toilet preparations (9)

VIBRUSH, 779,170, by Antoine Francois Regis Peyron, Paris, France.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, November 10

LONDON MEDICAL EXHIBITION, new hall, Royal Horticultural Society, at 11 a.m. (Until November 14.)

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, lecture hall, administrative block, Freedom Fields Hospital, Longfield Place, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. Brettargh on "Experiences of the 'Live' Theatre."

Tuesday, November 11

HORSHAM AND CRAWLEY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, George hotel, High Street, Crawley, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting; Mr. J. Wright (deputy secretary, N.P.U.) on "Latest N.H.S. Developments."

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, North Stafford hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. A. Aldington (a member of the Society's Council) on "Your Livelihood is Threatened."

NORTH LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Beale's restaurant, Holloway Road, London, N.7, at 7.45 p.m. Demonstration by Yardley & Co., Ltd., on "Beauty Care."

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Assembly house, Theatre Street, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. E. R. Granger (Norfolk weights and measures inspector) on "Weighed in the Balance."

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, lecture hall, Medico-Chirurgical Society, 64 St. James's Street, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. F. G. Stock (Birmingham analytical laboratories) on "Drug Testing."

PRESTON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, County club, Winckley Square, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. E. Pedley (director, North-western Forensic Science Laboratory) on "Science in the Detection of Crime."

SOUTH-EAST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, New Cross inn, 323 New Cross Road, London, S.E.14, at 8 p.m. Mr. H. G. Moss (chairman of the N.P.U.) on "The Latest From Queen Square."

Wednesday, November 12

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cross Keys hotel, St. James Street, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. A. C. Hartell (clerk to Lancashire Executive Council) on "N.H.S. Matters as They Affect Contractors."

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Redhill hotel, Durham, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Angel hotel, Broadway, Ilford, at 8.15 p.m. Mr. J. Farrer Barnes (a member of the Society's Council) on "Modern Pharmacy."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Craig's restaurant, 142A St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. G. R. Boyes (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) on "Side Effects of Drugs."

WESTERN [LONDON] PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, 21 Portman Square, London, W.1, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. Joshua Bierer on "Recent Advances in British Psychiatry."

Thursday, November 13

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Luton and Dunstable Hospital, Lewsey Road, Luton, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. G. Moss (N.P.U. chairman) on "Whither Pharmacy."

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Hulme hall, Dance.

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blue Bird café, Parliament Street, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. P. Gilbert (Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd.) on "The Art of Make-up."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metro-pole hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. J. G. Dare (head of the pharmacy department, Leeds University) on "Dispensing Tolerances."

LONDON SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Croydon Technical College, Fairfield, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. G. B. Cook on "The Use of Radioisotopes in Industry and Medicine."

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Kingston hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. P. W. Muggleton (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) on "The Production of B.C.G. Freeze-dried Vaccine."

Friday, November 14

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Professor A. Kennedy (professor of psychological medicine, Edinburgh University) on "The Psychology of Clinical Trials."

Advance Information

CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, Williamson's tavern, Bow Lane, London, E.C.4, at 7.30 p.m., on November 27. Annual reunion dinner-dance. Ticket (price 25s.) available from Mr. D. C. Harrod, School of Pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

PROGRAMME details are given to enable chemists to prepare linking-up displays if they wish. Notice given is as far in advance of the programme date as can be guaranteed by the broadcasting companies. Where known, the number of appearances of the product during the week is shown in parentheses.

*National Pharmaceutical Union scheme.

November 16-22

LONDON

Airwick (2). Ajax cleanser. Alka-Seltzer. Amami wave set (2). Anadin. Anestan. Aspro (7). Beecham's pills (3), powders (4). Bliss (2). Brylcreem (3). Cadum soap. Camay soap (3). Carter's little liver pills (2). Christy's liquid lanolin (5). Colgate dental cream. Damaskin. Delrosa rose-hip syrup (2). Digestif Rennies (2). Drene.

Famel syrup. French's bird food. Fynnon salt. Gale's honey (2). Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste. Gillette razors and blades (2). Gleem tooth-paste (2). Horlicks (2). Iron Jelloids (2). Kleenex (2). Lantigen B. Loxene medicated shampoo (3). Lucozade (4).

Mac throat sweets. Maclean's indigestion remedies (2), tooth-paste (3). Max Factor beauty preparations. Medic-Aire (2). Milk of Magnesia, tablets. Moorland indigestion tablets (2). Owbridge's lung syrup. Ola liquid detergent (3). Palmolive soap. Penetrol inhalant. Pepsodent tooth-paste (5). Phensic. Phosferine (3). Phyllosan (3). Pin-Up home permanent (2). Potter's catarrh pastilles. Punch and Judy tooth-paste. Remington Rand shavers (3). Rheumatisone. Ribena. Rinstead pastilles. Rosedale products.

Sanatogen (3). Scotties (3). Sebix shampoo. Setlers (2). Silvikrin pure, leaf shampoo (2). Simpkin's products (2). Sun-orange Quosh (3). Supavite (2). Thru. Trojan soap pads. Tru-gel (4). Valderma (3). Vaseline petroleum jelly (5). Veno's cough mixture (3). Vosene shampoo. Yeast-Vite. Zubes pastilles (2).

MIDLAND

Addis beauty brush and gift sets. Airwick (2). Ajax cleanser. Alka-Seltzer (2). Amami wave set (3). Anadin (3). Anestan. Angier's junior aspirin (4). Aspro (5). Beecham's powders (4). Bliss. Bristow's shampoo. Brylcreem (3). Cadum soap. California syrup of figs. Camay soap (2). Carter's little liver pills (3). Colgate dental cream. Delrosa rose-hip syrup (2). Delsey toilet tissue. Digestif Rennies. Diuromil. Drene.

Famel syrup. French's bird food (2). Fynnon salt. Gillette razors and blades (2). Gleem tooth-paste. Hiltone (2). Horlicks (3). Iron Jelloids (3). Kleenex (3). Knight's Castile soap (7). Lantigen B. Loxene medicated shampoo (3), hair cream (2). Lucozade (3).

Mac throat sweets, Maclean's indigestion remedies (2), tooth-paste (4), Max Factor beauty preparations (2), Milk of Magnesia tablets, Moorland indigestion tablets (2), Owbridge's lung syrup, Palmolive soap, Penetrol inhalant, Pepsodent tooth-paste (5), Phensic (5), Phosferine (2), Philishave "Jet" dry shaver, Phyllosan (3), Pin-Up home permanent (2), P.L.J. lemon juice (4), Pond's toilet preparations, Potter's catarrh pastilles, Remington Rand shavers (3), Rheumatisone, Ribena (4).

Sanatogen, Scotties (2), Sebbix shampoo, Silvikrin hair cream (1), leaf shampoo (2), Sprinkleen, Style home permanent, Sun-orange Quosh (3), Supavite (2), Thru (3), Trojan soap pads, Tru-gel (3), Valderma, Vaseline petroleum jelly (5), Veno's cough mixture (3), Vosene shampoo, Yeast-Vite, Zubes pastilles, cough mixture.

NORTH

Airwick (2), Ajax cleanser, Alka-Seltzer, Amami wave set (3), Anadin (3), Anestan, Angier's junior aspirin (3), Beecham's pills (4), powders (4), Bliss (2), Brylcreem (3), Cadum soap, California syrup of figs, Camay soap (9), Cephos (4), Colgate dental cream, Delrosa rose-hip syrup, Digestif Rennies, Drene (2), Dr. Wernet's powder.

Famel syrup (2), Fennings "Little Healers" (2), French's bird food (2), Fynnon salt, Gillette razors and blades (2), Gleem tooth-paste, Horlicks (3), Kleenex (3), Knight's Castile soap (7), Lantigen B. Loxene medicated shampoo (2), Lucozade (4).

Maclean's indigestion remedies, tooth-paste (4), Max Factor beauty preparations, Mentholatum (2), Mentholatum deep heat rub, Milk of Magnesia tablets, Moorland indigestion tablets (2), Owbridge's lung syrup, Palmolive soap, Penetrol inhalant, Pepsodent tooth-paste (3), Phensic (2), Phosferine (2), Phyllosan (3), Pin-Up home permanent (3), Pond's toilet preparations, Potter's catarrh pastilles, Punch and Judy tooth-paste, Remington Rand shavers (4), Rheumatisone (2), Ribena (3).

Sanatogen (2), Scotties (2), Sebbix shampoo (2), Settlers, Silvikrin leaf shampoo (2), Sprinkleen (2), Sun-orange Quosh (2), Supavite (2), Thru, Tru-gel, Valderma (4), Vaseline petroleum jelly (5), Veno's cough mixture (3), Vosene shampoo, Yeast-Vite (2), Zubes pastilles (5), cough mixture.

SCOTLAND

Airwick, Ajax cleanser, Anadin (4), Anestan,

Askit (12), Aspro (8), Beecham's pills (3), powders (4), Bliss (2), Bristow's shampoo, Brylcreem (3), Cadum soap, Colgate dental cream, Delrosa rose-hip syrup (2).

Famel syrup (2), French's bird food (2), Fynnon salt, Gillette razors and blades (2), Gleem tooth-paste (2), Horlicks (2), Kleenex (2), Knight's Castile soap (8), Lantigen B. Loxene medicated shampoo (8).

Mac throat sweets, Maclean's indigestion remedies (3), tooth-paste (4), Max Factor beauty preparations (2), Milk of Magnesia tablets (2), Moorland indigestion tablets, Owbridge's lung syrup (2), Penetrol inhalant, Pepsodent tooth-paste (7), Phensic (3), Phosferine, Pin-Up home permanent (2), Remington Rand shavers (3), Rheumatisone, Ribena (2), Rosedale products (3).

Scotties (2), Sebbix shampoo (2), Silvikrin hair cream (2), pure, leaf shampoo (2), Sun-orange Quosh, Thru, Twink home perm. (2), Vaseline petroleum jelly (5), Veno's cough mixture (3), Vosene shampoo, Yeast-Vite, Zubes pastilles (2), cough mixture.

WALES

Addis beauty brush and gift sets, Airwick, Ajax cleanser, Alka-Seltzer (2), Amami wave set (4), Anadin (3), Anestan, Aspro (4), Beecham's pills (3), powders (4), Bliss (2), Brylcreem (3), Cadum soap, Camay soap (5), Colgate dental cream, Delrosa rose-hip syrup (2), Digestif Rennies (2), Dr. Wernet's powder.

Famel syrup, Fynnon salt (2), Germolene (4), Gillette razors and blades (2), Gleem tooth-paste (2), Hiltone (2), Horlicks (2), Kleenex (2), Knight's Castile soap (6), Lantigen B. Loxene medicated shampoo (3), Lucozade (4).

Mac throat sweets, Maclean's indigestion remedies (2), tooth-paste (2), Max Factor beauty preparations, Milk of Magnesia, NuSun hot-water bottles*, Owbridge's lung syrup, Pepsodent tooth-paste (4), Phensic, Philishave "Jet" dry shaver, Pin-Up home permanent (2), Punch and Judy tooth-paste, Remington Rand shavers (3), Rheumatisone, Ribena (3).

Sanatogen (2), Silvikrin hair cream (2), pure, leaf shampoo, Sprinkleen, Suba-Seal hot-water bottles*, Sun-orange Quosh (2), Thru, Trojan soap pads, Vaseline petroleum jelly (5), Veno's cough mixture (4), Yeast-Vite.

SOUTH

Airwick (2), Ajax cleanser, Amami wave set (3), Anadin (3), Andrex toilet tissue (7), Aspro (3), Beecham's powders (3), Bliss (2), Bryl-

creem (3), Cadum soap, Camay soap (2), Colgate dental cream.

Famel syrup, Fennings "Little Healers," French's bird food (2), Fynnon salt, Gillette razors and blades (2), Gleem tooth-paste (2), Horlicks (2), Kleenex (2), Lantigen B. Loxene medicated shampoo (3), Lucozade (4).

Max Factor beauty preparations, Milk of Magnesia (2), Moorland indigestion tablets, Palmolive soap, Pepsodent tooth-paste (4), Philishave "Jet" dry shaver, Pin-Up home permanent (2), Remington Rand shavers (3), Rheumatisone.

Scotties (2), Silvikrin hair cream (2), pure, leaf shampoo (2), Spratt's mixed ovals (7), Thru, Valderma (6), Vaseline petroleum jelly (3), Veno's cough mixture (4).

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., Leatherhead, Surrey. Ronson electric shaver. In national and local newspapers.

TONI COSMETICS DIVISION, GILLETTE INDUSTRIES, LTD., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: Focus shampoo, Launching campaign: Full pages in *Daily Mirror*, *Woman*, *Woman's Own*; also spaces in provincial Press.

UNIVERSAL LABORATORIES, LTD., 137 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent: Dascote tablets, Launching campaign in *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Sketch*, *News Chronicle*, and Sunday newspapers.

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

ALBRIGHT & WILSON (MFG.), LTD., 1 Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1: "Aluminium Compounds in Cosmetic Anti-perspirants and Deodorants." Pp. 12.

EDWARD GURR, LTD., 42 Upper Richmond Road West, London, S.W.14: "Microscopic Straining Techniques." No. 3, Pp. 62.

CHILEAN IODINE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, Chile House, Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.2: "Current Iodine Literature." Vol. 5, Nos. 11 and 12.

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24: "Evans Medical, A great name in the Pharmaceutical Industry." Pp. 12.

Catalogues

ISOPAD, LTD., Barnet By-pass, Borehamwood, Herts: "Industrial Electric Surface Heaters." Pp. 43.

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A = Advanced; R = Reduced; I.R.P. = Inclusive Retail Price; * = Tax 30 per cent.; † = Tax 60 per cent.

COUNTY CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (from November 3)			
	I.R.P.		
Chemico cleanser	1 8 A		
	3 0 A		
	8 4 A		

KELDON, LTD. (from November 1)			
	Doz.		
Optrex eye lotion*	20 0	2 9 A	
	29 3	4 0 A	
Famel cough syrup*	20 0	2 9 A	
("family" size)	56 0 R	7 9	

GEDEON RICHTER (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD. (from November 3)

	Each		
Asmibron tablets	20	2 0	3 0 R
	100	6 10	10 3 R
	250	13 10	20 9 R
	1,000	49 10	74 9 R
Climased tablets	25	1 6	2 3 R
	100	3 10	5 9 R
	250	6 10	10 3 R
	1,000	21 6	32 3 R
Complebin tablets	50	2 0	3 0 R
	100	3 8	5 6 R
	250	8 4	12 6 R
Larysept lozenges*	25	1 6	2 9 R
	100	3 10	6 11 R
dispensing pack	250	6 6	9 9 R
dispensing pack	1,000	20 2	30 3 R

THEAKROCK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD. (from November 10)

Seaglow briny baths 1 3 R

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD. (from November 10)

	Doz.		
Pacatal tablets 25 mgm.	50	66 0 R	

	500	600	0 R
100 mgm.	50	240	0 R
	500	2,160	0 R

P.A.T.A. LIST

(Alterations notified this week by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.)

WIGGLESWORTH, LTD.

Sepichlor tablets	11 6	1 9 A
	12	10 6

DELETIONS FROM THE LIST

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, LTD. Allenbury's rusks.
EVANS, GADD & CO., LTD. Corners oils.
ELI LILLY & CO., LTD. Enseals diethylstilboestrol 1 mgm. RELIANCE RUBBER CO., LTD. "Sleeping Beauty" hot-water bottles.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

BEECHAM PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.
Germolene* tube 17 4 2 3

CHLORIDE BATTERIES, LTD.

Drydex "searchlight" torch
2CP20 13 6

DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), LTD.

Distaquinine V 250 tablets Each
1,000 763 4

Distaquinine V-K 250 tablets
1,000 763 4

GENATOSAN, LTD.

Genatosan skin bar* Doz.
31 0 4 6

GILLETTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.

Gillette adjustable razor 94 6

H. P. JENKINS (distributor, I. ROWLAND JAMES, LTD.)

Nyasa Tonia blood wine 7 6

NEW HYGIENE, LTD.

Scintinel anti-moth tablet 1 0

RIKER LABORATORIES, LTD. [manufacturer's corrected note]

Deaner tablets*	100	22 0	39 7
	500	90 0	162 0

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD.

Marsilid tablets			
25 mgm.	50	8 6	
	200	35 0	

THEAKROCK PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.

Seaglow briny baths drum 4 9

TONI COSMETICS DIVISION, GILLETTE INDUSTRIES, LTD.

Focus shampoo* 2 6

UNIVERSAL LABORATORIES, LTD.

Dascote tablets*	16	2 11
	28	4 8

ZYGMUNT, LTD.

Ambassador cologne†	31 0
after shave†	21 0
toilet†	12 6
pre-shave†	21 0
"vitamix" hair tonic†	19 6
"vitamix" after-shave lotion†	24 0
hair oil†	7 6
deodorant†	11 6
soap* bars 6 oz. 3	24 0
shaving bowl with after-shave lotion	14 9

WHEN YOUR CUSTOMERS START TO BARK!

PECTAMOL

TRADE MARK

LINCTUS

Make no mistake—sooner or later this winter a large number of people will be subject to a cough of greater or lesser intensity, so remind them of Pectamol's effective and pleasant relief.

**For specific cough suppression
with local demulcent effect**

- ★ Contains oxeladin for direct action on the medullary centre
- ★ Palatable ★ No constipating effects
- ★ Safe for children

QUANTITIES	TRADE	RETAIL
60 ml.	2/6	3/9
250 ml.	8/9	—
2 litres	56/1	—



THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD
LONDON N.1





She's the £150 winner of the 'Tek Types' Competition!

No wonder Miss Fay Samways is smiling! Her winning entry in the 'Tek Types' Competition has brought her the first prize of £150! What's she going to do with it? "Spend it all on my new car", she said—

Fay is an assistant at Ashton and Co. Pharmacists, 98 Dyke Road, Brighton 1.

Congratulations, Miss Fay Samways, on your splendid win! And more congratulations . . . to all these other Prize Winners:—

SECOND PRIZE £75 to

Miss Julie Glasper	Boots Ltd.
79 Half Moon Lane	11 Cheapside
Low Spennymoor	Spennymoor
CO. DURHAM	CO. DURHAM

THIRD PRIZE £25 to

Miss E. Waldron	J. H. Keenan, M.M.S.
Manchester House	Central Pharmacy
St. John's Street	Camborne
Copperhouse, Hayle	CORNWALL
CORNWALL	

Mr. S. Long	London Co-op. Soc.
15 Goldsmith Road	Drugs Dept.
Acton	187, 89 High Street
LONDON, W3	Acton, LONDON, W3

Prizes of 2 gns. each to these runners-up:—

Miss I. Hinksman	Hinksman and
Clifton, Carlisle	Forrest Ltd.
LANARKSHIRE	17 High St., Carlisle
	LANARKSHIRE

Mr. R. S. Bennett
64 North Road
Southwold, SUFFOLK

Mr. J. B. Ewart
49 Chestnut Ave.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Miss S. M. Sharp
4 Swanby Bar Lane
Little Heath
Potters Bar
MIDDLESEX

Miss Anne D. Lloyd
Castle View House
Tipton, STAFFS.

Miss R. H. Young
1029 Christchurch Rd.
Bournemouth
HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. B. Chambers
14 Nelson Rd., Bulwell
NOTTINGHAM

F. N. Webb, M.P.S.
16 Queen Street
Southwold, SUFFOLK

Mansfield Sutton &
Dist Co-op Soc. Ltd.
Sutton-in-Ashfield
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Boots Ltd.
16 New Bond Street
LONDON

Boots Ltd.
25-26 Market Place
Dudley, WORCS.

Boots Ltd.
626 Christchurch Rd.
Bournemouth
HAMPSHIRE

J. T. Rolson
160 Derby Road
NOTTINGHAM

Mr. G. C. Muir
16 Woodwaye
Oxhey, WATFORD

Mrs. M. Lymath
4 Anchorholme
Lane, Cleveleys
BLACKPOOL

Miss R. W. Perkins
The Warren
Swan Street
Sible Hedingham
ESSEX

Mr. A. W. Harris
10 Forest Drive
Theydon Bois
ESSEX

Miss Frances Deunian
Crop Head
East St., Crewkerne
SOMERSET

G. Carruthers Muir
8 Bridgton Road
Oxhey, WATFORD

E. Lymath, M.P.S.
2 Anchorholme
Lane, Cleveleys
BLACKPOOL

W. B. Cole Ltd.
Sible Hedingham
Halstead, ESSEX

A. W. Harris
10 Forest Drive
Theydon Bois
ESSEX

Mr. D. Thurgur
Sanders Pharmacy
5 East St., Crewkerne
SOMERSET

Johnson & Johnson
(Gt. Britain) Limited

The glamorous ★
semi-permanent ★
coloring that ★
shampoos ★
color into ★
the hair

Inecto are launching a lively new advertising campaign to stimulate the demand for Hair Magic and Hair Magic 'Progressives'. There'll be a great demand for Hair Magic from women of all ages. Young women will want the fashion colors that add a hint of burgundy or copper, a glint of rose or champagne. Older women will want the Progressive Browns that cover up to 50% grey hair, to put the clock back five . . . ten . . . fifteen years. And remember how quick and easy Hair Magic is to apply at home.

do better business with

Hair Magic BY INECTO

From all wholesalers **Price 1/8 + P.T. Retail 4/-**

Advice Bureau :

INECTO HOUSE, 27 DOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1. (HYDe Park 7541 — 12 lines)



NOW the first campaign goes into action in the mass-readership newspapers—

DAILY MIRROR
DAILY SKETCH
WOMEN'S SUNDAY PAPERS
and **SELECTED MAGAZINES**

with big, bright new advertisements to start the boom

IN JANUARY

a bigger campaign, now being planned, will follow up in full colour in "Woman," "Woman's Own" and other mass-circulation weeklies and in the glossy monthlies.

*These are the mags...**



that carry the ads...



REPRODUCTION OF
THE FULL PAGE
ADVERTISEMENT

that sell the jugs...



*that will make so much
profit for YOU
this Christmas!*

THERMOS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

the reliable brand of vacuum vessels

JUGS • FLASKS • JARS • BOWLS

** over 10,000,000 gift-hunting male readers
alone! Stock up now — and be ready
Your wholesaler can supply for the rush!*

GNOME

ALPHAX

35 mm PROJECTOR

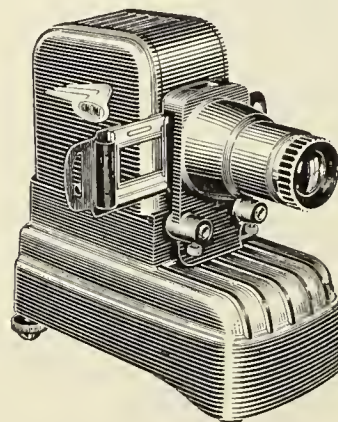
A brilliantly designed 300 or 500 watt projector with a unique, twin parallel axis construction. For all 2 x 2 slides including Bantam and Superslide (4 x 4cm). With heat resistant aspheric and bi-convex condenser.

Choice of 85 or 100 mm f/2.8 coated Wilon lenses.

Price:

£18/17/6

Lamp extra.



Write for details and counter leaflets

GNOME PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS LTD.

354 Caerphilly Road, Cardiff

BEST-SELLERS

*ALL
the year round!*



"Sun-tang"

Sun-tang—made from whole oranges, sugar and glucose—contains Vitamin C, essential to good health



'NIAGARA'

Blackcurrant Syrup

Niagara—made from Blackcurrant juice and sugar—rich in Vitamin C—the perfect drink for young and old alike.

More customers are asking for both these delicious, health-giving drinks. Meet the extra demand by ordering ample stocks NOW and make sure of year-round profits.

BARNETT & FOSTER LTD.

QUEENSBIDGE ROAD, LONDON, E.8.

Tel.: CLIssold 7132

a fully competitive highly profitable Chemists only range

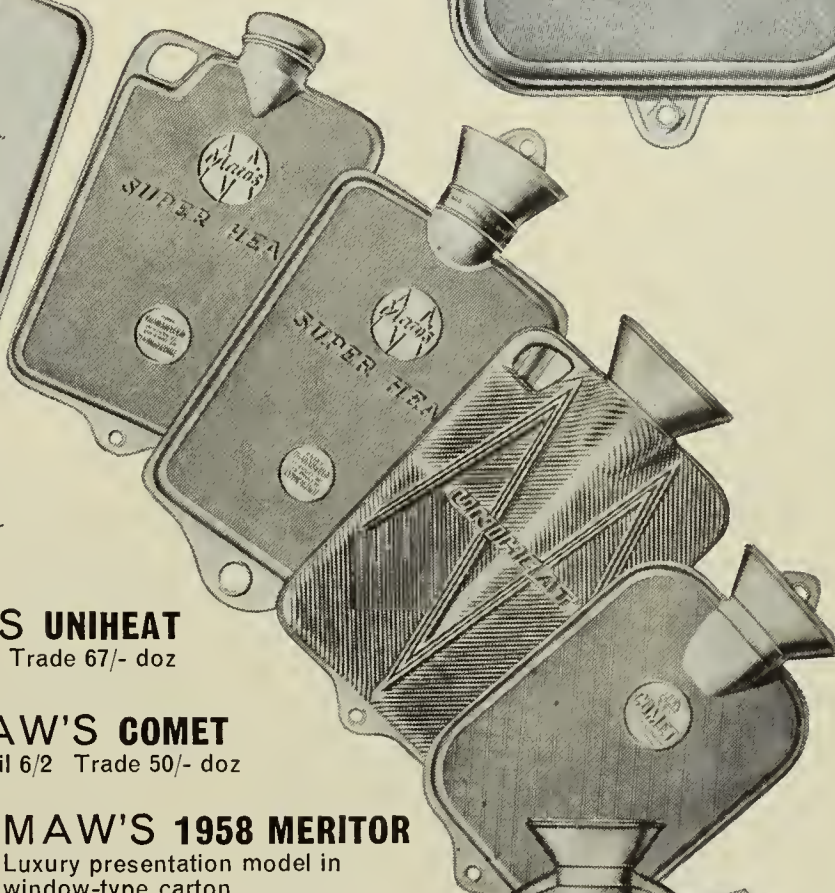


MAW'S COSY
Sky high value—rock bottom
price
Retail 5/- Trade 42/- doz



MAW'S TWIN HEAT
Retail 7/- Trade 59/- doz

MAW'S SUPERHEAT
with rubber or Schrader stopper
Retail 6/6 Trade 54/- doz



MAW'S UNIHEAT
Retail 8/- Trade 67/- doz

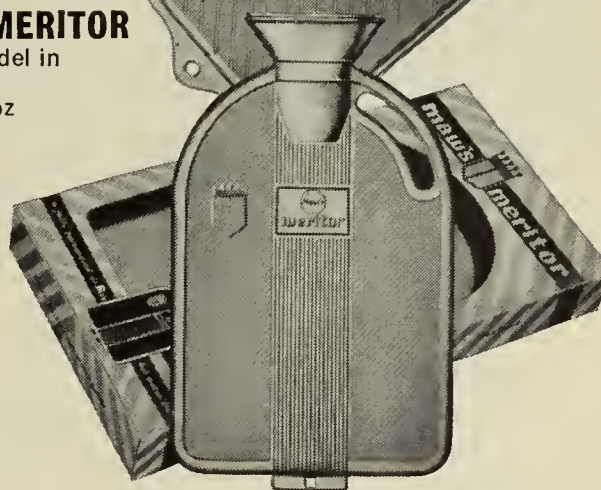
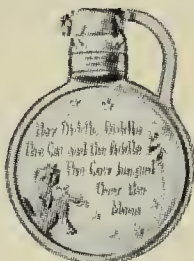
MAW'S COMET
Retail 6/2 Trade 50/- doz

MAW'S 1958 MERITOR
Luxury presentation model in
window-type carton
Retail 8/9 Trade 72/- doz



MAW'S COSICOT
Retail 3/11 Trade 33/- doz

**MAW'S
HEY-DIDDLE-DIDDLE**
Retail 5/9 Trade 47/- doz



All these bottles are pressure-tested, fully guaranteed, individually wrapped and are sold through Chemists only. Trade terms and margins are generous—order for Winter now.

MAW'S HOT WATER BOTTLES

S MAW SON AND SONS LIMITED • BARNET • ENGLAND

'Sulphamezathine' and 'S-Mez'

are Trade Marks for
SULPHADIMIDINE
and are the property of
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

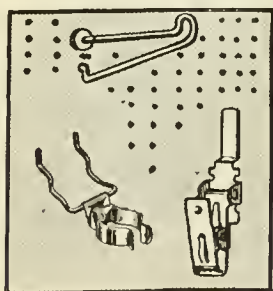
SULPHADIMIDINE is the
subject of U.K. Patent No. 552887
which will not expire until
23rd JULY 1963



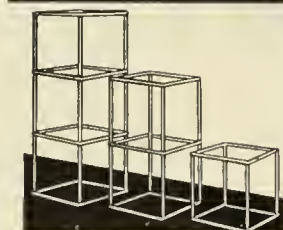
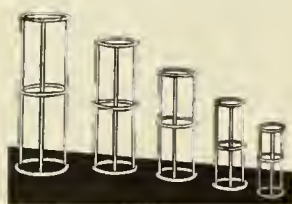
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Pharmaceuticals Division Wilmslow Cheshire

Ph.882

DUDLEYS— 70 YEARS IN DISPLAY



Pegboard and fittings

Glass shelves, clips,
bars, brackets

Nesting units and pedestals

Hundreds of tickets, posters,
showcards, tallies, decorations,
artificial flowers and holly.

Every week Dudleys' provide hundreds of
shopkeepers with attractive visible display
aids. Their showroom contains 2000 items
to stimulate you and your customers. Com-
prehensive lists and nation-wide traveller
service from:

DEPARTMENT CHD, DUDLEY & CO. LTD.
451 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7. ARC 4221 (10 lines)



PRINTING SKILL and KNOWLEDGE

is the answer to the question
"WHO MUST I MAKE MY
CHEMIST'S PRINTER?"

*For over eighty years we
have supplied your printing
and packaging requirements*

WE
OFFER
YOU



THE
CORRECT
SERVICE

ALF HARRISON & SONS LTD.

Carton, Medical and Advertising Printers
BURLEY ROAD, LEEDS, 4

Phone: Leeds 52668/9

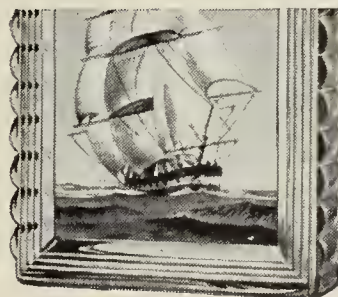
Grams: "Ideas," Leeds, 4



This is a girl who loves a man who loves

You can see he has taste; he uses Corvette. And she likes him because he freshens up each morning (and stays fresh) with Corvette After-Shave. "Keep a bottle in my desk too" he says, "freshens me up when I'm feeling frayed." What's he got that *you* haven't got? CORVETTE. MADE BY GOYA. CORVETTE AFTER SHAVE REGULAR OR ELECTRIC 3/9

Corvette





THIS SUN

NEWS! The Super Actinea '59' contains ultra-violet and infra-red elements in a rounded case in cream enamel, which, when closed, affords full protection to the reflectors and glass.

NEWS! A redesigned counter-balance gives full stability to the unit in any use, whatever the angle required, and the base, in a beautiful bronze finish, is virtually indestructible, allowing the lamp to be positioned on any furniture.

NEWS! Weighs only 9lb., compact (12 3/4" high) and with a 'double' safety handle, the Super Actinea '59' is easily portable and is ideal for professional users.

NEWS! Electrically safe, the infra-red elements cannot be touched by hand and the ultra-violet and infra-red may be used separately by a special plug arrangement, which clearly indicates the required radiation by letters and colour.

NEWS! The Super Actinea '59', apart from its electrical perfection is finely enameled and its bronze, cream and chrome finish enhances the appearance of any room where it is used.



RECOMMEND THE PERIHEL

SUPER ULTRA-VIOLET

PERIHEL LIMITED, 146 NEW CAVENDISH STREET

LAMP IS NEWS +



THE SUPER ACTINEA '59' has instant appeal to anyone looking for a really *first-class* health lamp. A brilliant development of the highly successful Actinea (standard) model, the ultra-modern '59' represents the very finest in good looks, high performance and value for money.

Nobody, whether lay patient, student or professional, can fail to be impressed by this magnificent dual-purpose lamp. With all the experience, skill and technical success of a world-famous name behind it, the Super Actinea '59' is, without question, the ultimate in low-priced, high-efficiency, health lamps.

Whatever others you may stock, you *must* carry the new Super Actinea '59'.



TECHNICAL LITERATURE,
DISPLAY MATERIAL AND
LEAFLETS available on request.

RETAIL SELLING PRICE

£15-15-0

NO TAX

Medical [Certificate Required]

The standard
Actinea is also
still available and
sells at £12.12.0
No Tax.

**ORDER NOW FROM YOUR USUAL
WHOLESALE or DIRECT**


ACTINEA '59'
INFRA-RED HEALTH LAMP

LONDON, W.1. LANGHAM 2411

(Member of the K.G. (Holdings) Ltd., Group of Companies)

SEAMLESS GELATINE CAPSULES

... by the most modern encapsulating technique

The Mark..  *of Quality*

Uniformity, accuracy & brilliant appearance

Capsules to Customers' specifications

B. & P. LABORATORIES LTD.
Manufacturers of Seamless Gelatine Capsules

9 PACKINGTON ROAD, ACTON, LONDON, W.3
Tel: ACO rn 6771
Head Office:—ROYAL LONDON HOUSE,
FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.2. Tel: MET. 0414/9

Samples and literature on request

Put Lastonet on show

Lastonet products are well worth a good display. They're steady sellers with a very good profit margin.

And you can step up your sales by using the eye-catching display material available.

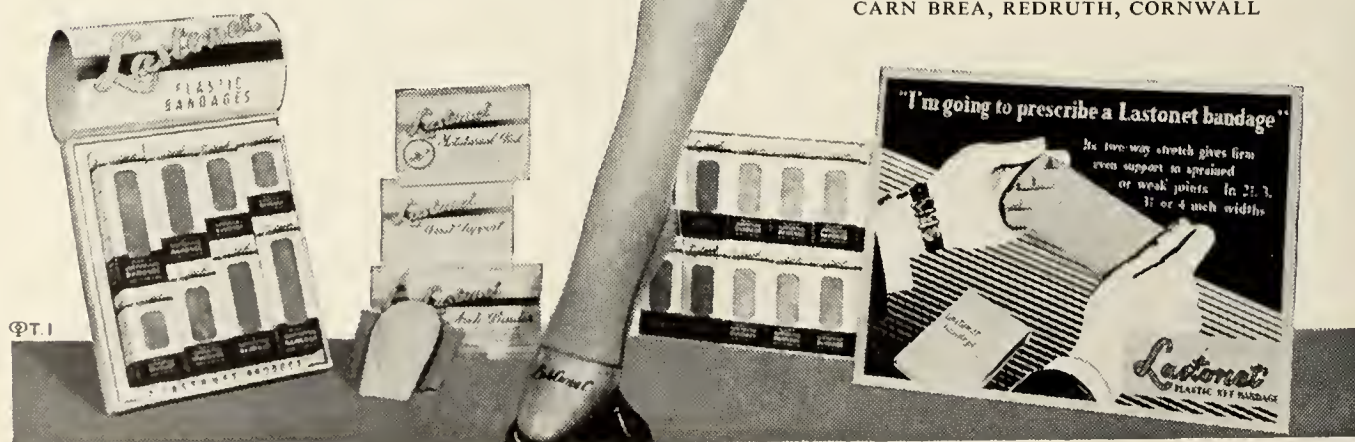
Showcards, display packs and display limbs for Lastonet stockings in your window or at point of sale will all help to boost business.

Just write for whatever you can use.

We'll send it right away.

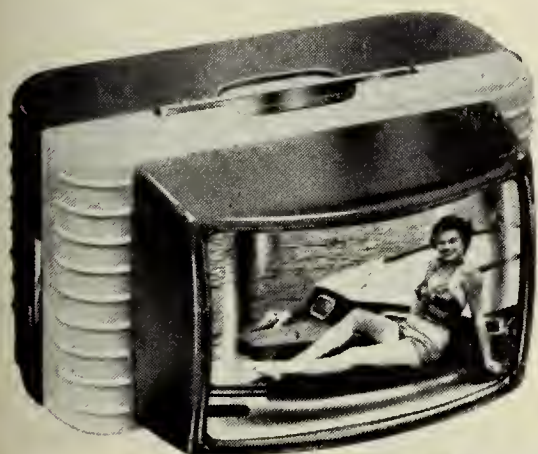
Lastonet
SURGICAL PRODUCTS

LASTONET PRODUCTS LIMITED
CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL



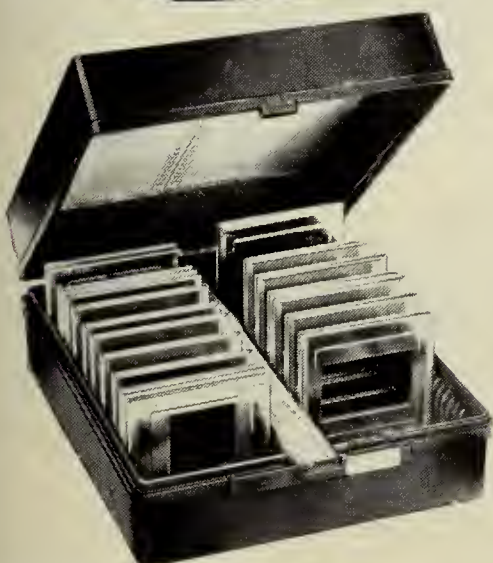
Capture the colour market

WITH THESE **BEST SELLERS**



JUMBO 35 VIEWER

One sale leads to many with the illuminated Jumbo 35. A chain reaction of praise follows every viewing. Large double, optically ground lenses magnify picture almost four times for comfortable viewing at arm's length. Packed in a strikingly designed and colourful display carton, complete with bulb and instructions. Attractively styled in two colours: blue and cream. Retail price £1 18s. 6d. Batteries extra (2 at 5d. each) 10d.



COLORTHENE

UNBREAKABLE SLIDE BOX

It takes the minimum of selling to convince a colour enthusiast that he needs this box to collate and protect his irreplaceable transparencies. Strongly moulded in maroon coloured polythene, it has numbered slots for 60 mounted slides and an index card in the lid. The slots are tapered for easy insertion and removal of slides. This attractive box will withstand the roughest treatment. Even if dropped it will still afford the maximum protection to the contents. Packed for display in a brightly printed 3-colour carton. Retails at 9/6d.



An attractive folder illustrating the complete range of Johnson colour Accessories is available on request from :—

COLORSLIDE *ALL-metal*

TRANSPARENCY HOLDERS

A line you can sell with the utmost confidence. They are easy to load, never warp or twist under the heat of the projector. The satin finish of the frames reflects the heat of the lamp, keeping the slides cool. Each slide is provided with two cover glasses. Packed ready for display in attractive cartons. Retail prices, COLORSLIDE 35, 2 × 2 ins. for 35 mm. transparencies per box of 20 ... 10/6d.

COLORSLIDE 66, 2½ × 2½ in. for 2½ square transparencies per box of 12 ... 10/6d.

JOHNSONS

OF HENDON LTD

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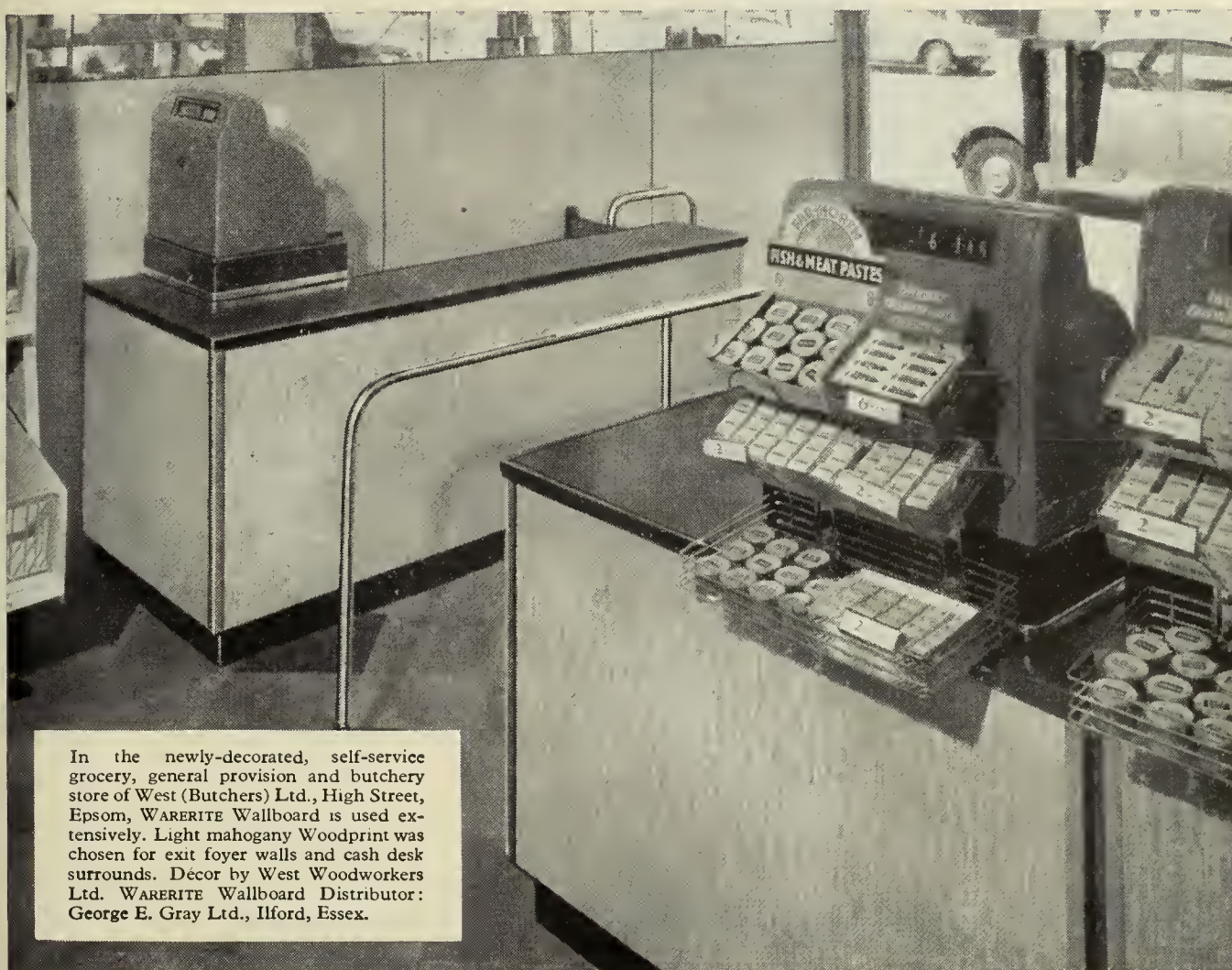
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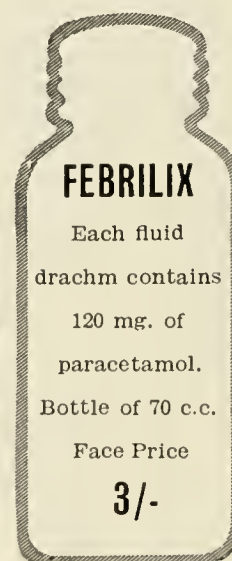


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Chief Pharmacist
(Vacant—February 1, 1959)

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Pharmacist at this busy acute Hospital. Modern Department. Salary (Category III) £785-£1,070 p.a. Apply with particulars, naming two referees, to Administrator. C 8595

BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL, KNAPHILL, WOKING

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Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be required to work under the supervision of the Chief Pharmacist, who is responsible for the preparation and issue of drugs and dressings for about 1,750 patients.

Salary scale £170 p.a. at age 16 years rising to £375 at age 22 years or over rising to a maximum of £490 p.a. (plus £20 p.a. for an approved qualification).

Professional and Technical Council B of Whitley Council conditions apply to the appointment which is subject to the provision of the National Health Service Superannuation Regulations.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Accommodation available for female candidate for which a charge of £2 8s. per week will be made.

Applications giving particulars of age, experience and qualifications, together with names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent, as soon as possible. C 417

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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required at Bethnal Green Hospital (350 Acute beds). The department has recently been modernised and is approved for training students. N.H.S. Scale within the range £680-£870 for Senior Pharmacist and £600-£815 for Pharmacist, plus appropriate higher qualification allowance. Apply with details of age, training and experience to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2. C 344

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL (Royal Free Hospital Group)

Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Pharmacist at this hospital. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scale. Applications, with names of two referees, should be addressed to the Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C 8545

HAREFIELD HOSPITAL, HAREFIELD, MIDDLESEX

Assistant-in-Dispensing

required. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council recommendations plus London Weighting and with additional £20 p.a. if holding approved qualification. Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience, together with two testimonials to Group Secretary, Harefield & Northwood Group H.M.C., Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex, by November 15, 1958. C 8580

HIGHBURY HOSPITAL, BULWELL, NOTTINGHAM

Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the appointment of full-time Pharmacist. The post offers opportunity to obtain experience in general pharmaceutical work.

Salary £580 x £30 (6) x £25—£785. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and names of two referees, to Hospital Secretary. C 8537

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KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL, WINDSOR

(Category III Hospital)

Pharmacist

required immediately. Whitley salary. Applications with details of service and names of three referees to Secretary. C 8585

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, BROOK DRIVE, S.E.11

Assistant-in-Dispensing

required. Whitley Council rates of pay and conditions. Applications in writing, giving names of two referees to the Secretary. C 390

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for modern Department. Permanent posts. Salary scales £680 to £870 p.a. for Senior Pharmacist and £600 to £815 p.a. for Pharmacist plus higher qualification allowance. Apply with details of age, training and experience to the Hospital Secretary. C 433

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL (Category V Teaching Hospital)

Deputy Chief Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Chief Pharmacist at the above hospital. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council scale. Applications with names of two referees should be addressed to the Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C 8596

ST. HELIER HOSPITAL, CARSHALTON, SURREY (Category V—733 beds)

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Assistant-in-Dispensing

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Appointments—Continued

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Chief Pharmacist (Category II) required at Holywood Hall Hospital, Wolsingham, Salary £725-£990 per annum plus £25 if holding higher qualification, N.H.S. conditions and superannuation. Application forms from the undersigned to be returned by November 17. K. G. T. LUXFORD, Group Secretary/Finance Officer. C 8581

ST. OLAVE'S HOSPITAL, LOWER ROAD, ROTHERHITHE, S.E.16

Assistant-in-Dispensing required for a busy department in a General Hospital. Salary £375 p.a. at age 22 to a maximum of £490 (plus London Weighting). Applications, stating age, experience and giving the names of two referees, to the Hospital Secretary. C 8566

SELLY OAK HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM, 29

Pharmacist required immediately, Category V Hospital. Whitley Council scale. Apply, naming one referee, to Administrator. C 8594

ST. OLAVE'S HOSPITAL, LOWER ROAD, ROTHERHITHE, S.E.16

Senior Pharmacist Applications are invited for the above appointment at the above hospital. Salary £650-£830 p.a. plus London Weighting. Applications for this position, stating age, qualifications and experience, and giving the names of two referees, to the Hospital Secretary. C 8565

WHITTINGTON HOSPITAL, LONDON, N.19

Pharmacist required. Salary £610-£815. Candidates may visit the department by direct arrangement with the Medical Superintendent (ARCHWAY 3070, Ext. 440). Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and naming two referees to Medical Superintendent (Dept. P.7), within ten days. C 8592

WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX

Pharmacist for Main Pharmaceutical Department. Salary £580-£785 per annum, plus London Weighting. Whitley conditions and assimilation point in salary scale according to experience. Apply giving age, qualifications and experience, with names of referees to the Chief Pharmacist. C 432

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Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category IV) required for City Hospital, York. Salary £675 x £30 (7)-£885 x £25 (1)-£910 p.a. plus £25 p.a. higher qualification allowance, e.g., F.P.S., A.R.I.C. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications and names of two referees to Group Secretary, Bootham Park, York. C 8579

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BY THE PROMOTION to Superintendent Chemist a vacancy has arisen for a pharmacy branch manager in well-established shop in thriving district. Excellent accommodation available. Salary with allowances approximately £1,100 per annum. Superannuation scheme with transfer clause. Apply by letter, giving particulars of past experience, to General Manager, Picasley & Picasley Hill Co-operative & Industrial Society, Ltd., Picasley, near Mansfield, Notts. C 1847

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Applications stating full details of age, career to date and territory preference should be sent in confidence to:—

Personnel Officer,
Pfizer, Ltd.,
137/139 Sandgate Road,
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C 8455

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As a result of promotion and expansion within our organisation, we have a number of interesting appointments for Medical Representatives in Great Britain.

Applications are invited from experienced Medical Representatives, Pharmacists or men having a good pharmaceutical background who wish to make or consolidate a career for themselves in this field.

Successful applicants will be given a thorough training (a training course will begin on the 5th January 1959) and initial salary will be in keeping with experience and qualifications.

These positions are permanent and progressive. A Company car is provided and all expenses paid. A non-contributory pension scheme is in operation.

Applications, which will be treated in strictest confidence, should give all details of age, education, qualifications and experience and should be sent to the Sales Director, William R. Warner & Co., Eastleigh, Hants.

C 8557

Situations Vacant—Continued

A well-known Company of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers requires additional

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

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The most important requirement is that candidates should possess a good general education, and, whereas previous experience in this industry is an advantage, it is not essential.

Replies, which should state age, details of education, background and experience, should be addressed to:

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No information will be passed to our Client without the permission of candidates. C 8583

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OWING TO INCREASING turnover, pharmaceutical company wishes to appoint additional area manager. Applications invited from candidates who are pharmacists or have adequate pharmaceutical or medical background, resident in Birmingham, Manchester or West Riding areas. Age 30 to 40. Remuneration by salary, expenses, incentive bonus and membership in pension scheme. Car provided. Applications to Box C 8597.

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